The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,208 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1888

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th Jan.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	2857	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weigholl	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	950	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M.L.COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	900	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3924	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London *via* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†B, this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

Various improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	26th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	,, 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Morea	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO ..... T. Rassovich ..... 25th Jan.
IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechunger ..... 25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	15th Feb.

Passengers by s. s. Armenia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	6000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck midships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street 4th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

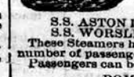
S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, positively. For Freight or Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following Sailings have been arranged —

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASTON HALL on or about 28th Jan. 1888.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feb. 1888.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL on or about 7th March 1888.
S.S. KIRBY HALL on or about 12th April 1888.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

The S.S. MERTON HALL, 5,100 tons, 500 H. P., Captain Barnes, will sail on the 30th March.

This steamer has been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Her Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars please apply to
EDWARD, BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 0
,, 00 ,, ,, Wicker covered	10 0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	10 0
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 0
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	18 0
,, 1 ,, ,, Wicker covered	22 8
,, 2 Five gallon size	25 0
,, 2 ,, ,, Wicker covered	27 8
,, 3 Six ,, ,,	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORT-MANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1864, respectively

Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-4 and	2 12
Do. Practice ..... each	5 12
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed ,,	7 0
Do. Single Cane ,,	8 8
Do. Double Cane ,,	9 8
Do. Treble Cane ,,	10 8
Do. All Cane ,,	12 0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... per set	2 2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules ,,	5 12
Do. do. and Iron Points ,,	6 8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	12 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-4 to	1 12
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	4 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. per pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,,	7 0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock . Per pair	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	7 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,,	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's ..... each	6 8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's ,,	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	14
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ,,	9 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	11 8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. ,,	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	12 8
Do. "The Demon" Slazenger's ,,	12 8
Do. "The Victor" Fortnam's ,,	12 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	12 12

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, eatgut sewn, Regulation size ..... per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered, India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ..... per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club ..... each	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair	10 0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	Rs. a.
No. 4—28 in circumference ..... each	6 12
No. 3—28 in do. ,,	7 8
No. 2—30 in do. ,,	8 8
No. 1—32 in do. ,,	9 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 ..... per doz.	9 8
CLEEK'S ..... each	4 12
IRONS ,,	4 12
IRON NIBLICKS ,,	4 12
PLAY CLUBS ,,	3 12
PUTTERS ,,	3 12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ,,	3 12

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.
LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

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A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victor in Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Also Neck Chains in great variety Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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43, Esplanade Road,
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WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
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3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
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REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

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Opposite Clock Tower.

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A VERY CHOICE LOT FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 75.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

	Rs.
Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	16 8
Drab Shell do.	12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ..... from	5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO, LD.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

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59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
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PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT OF THE BEST QUALITIES.
BUTTER, MEATS, SAUSAGES,
and all Preserved Provisions.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Upcountry commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Horses and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115

BERIGNY & Co.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price a. 5 ; interleaved Re.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress; Mrs. GEO. NORVILLE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888,

at 9 o'clock.

THE MAGISTRATE.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1888.

VOLUNTEER FANCY (CALICO) BALL.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, B.V.R.C., President.
Major G. W. ROUGHTON, B.V.A.
Captain F. A. LITTLE, B.L.H.
Captain HODGKINSON, Adjutant, B.V.R.C.
Captain E. FREEBORN, B.V.R.C.
Captain F. PLACE, B.V.R.C.
Captain A. F. SOUNDY, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. LUND, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. PRIER DE SAINE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. W. GEORGE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. L. A. WATKINS, B.V.R.C.
Sergeant W. TATE, B.V.A.
Sergeant F. A. ROWLAND, B.V.R.C.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

To admit a Volunteer and 1 Lady ..... Rs. 10
" 2 Ladies ..... " 12
" Non-Volunteer and 1 Lady ..... " 12
" 2 Ladies ..... " 15
Extra tickets for Ladies ..... each Rs. 5

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

in aid of the

NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND,

Under the Patronage of

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1888,

Commencing at 9 P.M.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s. Price, Rs. 3.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "APOLLO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th Jan., 1888.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to state that our SOLE APPOINTED AGENT in BOMBAY is Mr. EDELJEE PESTONJEE, Proprietor of CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MARTS, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, (a few Passes from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,

128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

TO BE LET, from about April next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of John S. Alston, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in middle Colaba, facing the West, a very neat little Charming Cottage known as the SEA SIDE. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

TO LET, from 1st February next, the UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. F. Johnson, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Mr. J. Donald. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as under will be held here on THURSDAY, the 19th instant.

(1) QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 p.m., and (2) SPECIAL GENERAL (Budget) at 3-30 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th January, 1888.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

WE have been requested to publish the following list of further donations to LADY REAY'S BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the women of India:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	62,922	2	4
Mrs. H. W. Ulseth	50	0	0
Mrs. Yorke Smith	100	0	0
Jubilee Contribution collected by the Central Committee for the Bombay Branch	190	0	0
Contribution from Berar Branch (towards Pupil Nurse's Quarters)	3,251	5	0
Contributions collected by Mr. C. M. Cursetji.	126	0	0
Mr. Alexander Wallace (towards Pupil Nurse's Quarters)	100	0	0
Mr. Henry Maxwell (towards Pupil Nurse's Quarters)	100	0	0
Dr. Charlotte Eliaby (Contribution for a Book Case)	70	0	0
Mr. Frank Bailey, London (65 0 0 at 1s. 5 3-16d.)	69	12	1
Hon. Secy Bijapur Branch	489	12	0
Hon. Secy Belgaum Branch	487	0	0
Total Rs.	67,958	15	5

The following PRESENTS for the CAMA HOSPITAL have also been received from:—

Messrs. Richarson & Cruddas. A large Iron Garden Roller.
Mr. G. W. Terry. A number of Plants.
Mr. E. M. Slater. do.
Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee. do.
Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. do.
Mr. Chubildas Lallubhai. do.
Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. S. I. A number of Books.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th Jan., 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 12 noon on 20th February, 1888, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal, from 1st April, 1888, up to 31st March, 1889. The term "more" includes the supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtained at this office daily up to 15th February, 1888, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

J. WALKER.
Lieut-Col., R.A., Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 16th January, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOOLJEE CULLIANJEE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the same by way of mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the several messuages, tenements or chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate in old Hanooman Cross lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No. 11, and new No. 11, and old Survey No. 64, and new Survey No. 1620, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward Nos. 1399 and 1400, and street Nos. 12 and 13, and facing the Hanooman Lane on the south side thereof, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Wishwanath Govindjee, on or towards the west by the property of Ghellabhoy Cullianjee, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the new piece-goods Bazaar Company, and on or towards the south by the said Hanooman Cross Lane.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1888.

THAKURDASS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

MATRICULATION CLASS.

AT the request of numerous friends, MR. DADABHOY PESTONJEE has OPENED a MATRICULATION CLASS. He will be assisted by an efficient staff of Graduates and Under-Graduates. All the subjects of the Examination will be included in the Curriculum.

2nd Floor, Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Town Hall. January 18, 1888.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS PURBHU ANUNDRAO LUXIMON and his wife, RUKHMABAI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to sell and dispose of absolutely unto PARVATIBAI, widow of TRUCKEN KHARAJ LALJEE, the land, hereditaments and premises hereinafter described, free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title to or estate or interest in or claim against the said premises either by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease inheritance or in any wise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors to the purchaser, at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which and at the expiration of the said period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

(DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.)

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Fanaswady Lane in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's No 140, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or range or chawls or buildings, consisting of six compartments built or standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 20, and bounded on the east by the said Fanaswady Lane, on the west by the property of Kanoba Raghoba and Raghunath Abajee, on the north by the property of Mathurabai, wife of Pandurung Ramchunder, and on the south by the property of Balajee Wassadew.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.—A practical experienced ENGINEER to advise and draw up detailed Plans and Estimate of a Scheme of Water-supply proposed to be drawn from a well or wells, constructed in the bed of the River Saburmuttee, near Ahmedabad.

Gentlemen, competent and willing to undertake the work, are requested to send their applications to the Undersigned as soon as possible, together with testimonials, stating full particulars of their age and antecedents accompanied with such testimonials, &c., as they may possess.

RUNCHORLAL CHOTALAL,
President of the Municipality of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 11th Jan., 1888.

NEW ARRIVAL.

STILTON CHEESE.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A CARD,

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

FOR SALE,
AT
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE
ROYAL HOTEL
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue ...	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5	0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Notepaper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality ...	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8 each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12 "
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0 "

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 31st December 1887, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of Rs. 4 per share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 24th inst. on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1888, for works in Cast-Iron Down Pipes and Fittings, Cast-Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
HIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1888, for works in construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains with Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5338 of George Alfred Oc Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS," and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.

This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, via the Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.

The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.

Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Esq., Solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge, and is matted with China and Madras cane matting. The verandah on the ground floor was papered with marble only a month ago, and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 22 feet long by 16 feet wide. A library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle, with a verandah 50 feet long by 10 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' stair-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery nothing better could be desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
AND
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH! BITTERS.
"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves, and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

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HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and an
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED),
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LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ... £6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ... £ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862		£300,690
" 1885		£968,136
" 1886		£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS of FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., exclusive reinsurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 5,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Cooria.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Goolenar (schooner), and Esperance (brig), from Damaun; Ellora (s), Calcutta; and Bormido (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Castledale (s) and Lalpoora (s), for Calcutta; and Kerbella (s), London.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Clyde will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 6 a.m.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Tuesday evening last, a Hindoo lad, aged 5 years, was bitten on the left shoulder by a dog belonging to the boy's father. The dog being believed mad, was at once destroyed. The boy, who had his wound dressed at a dispensary in Mahim, is progressing favourably.

FIRE.—A quantity of dry grass accidentally caught fire on Tuesday evening last in a stable belonging to Mr. Janardhun Ghopal, situated at Khandawady. A portion of the roof of the stabling was consequently burnt. The fire was speedily extinguished by the servants of Mr. Janardhun before serious damage was done. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 80.

REFUSING DUTY.—A calassee, named Rajmal Ahmed, of the s.s. Hispania, was charged, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, with refusing to work. The man had been shipped at Calcutta, and signed articles for a year. On the arrival of the Hispania here, he asked for his discharge, and refused to work when this was denied him. Mr. Hamilton inflicted a fine equivalent to two days' wages, and passed a sentence of four days' imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Tookaram Zilloo, a liquor-shopkeeper at Dharavie, reported that his shop was broken into on Monday night last, and the sum of Rs. 118 in currency notes and cash, and a German silver watch, valued at Rs. 5, stolen from the premises.—Bhicajee Yesoo, also a liquor-shopkeeper at Dharavie, reported that his shop was broken into on Monday night, and Rs. 8 in cash stolen from a drawer; also a piece of cloth, valued Re. 1.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30.

March	Konig Kare		Unrath.
Quadrille	Promenade		Coote.
Overture	*Flotte Bursche*		Suppe.
Grand Finale.	Vittore Pisany		Neri.
Valse	Maid of Kent		Lowthian.
Galop	Carrilon		Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CAMMATEEPOORA MURDER.—The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Raju Hajeema, woman, the wife of Beeput *alias* Salarbux Ismail, was resumed yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora. The evidence adduced was similar to that recorded at the inquest held by the coroner on the body of Beeput *alias* Salarbux Ismail, the husband, who also met his death in the like manner. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously. "That the death of Raju Hajeema was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of wounds inflicted upon her by Oomedi, with an iron pestle, under such circumstances that the act of Oomedi was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THEFT ON BOARD THE CLYDE.—Superintendent Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, yesterday placed Nicollao Pinto, a topaz on board the s.s. Clyde, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of theft of three sovereigns, the property of Mrs. Hommersy. The man Nicollao, it was stated, had been seen on the main-deck early one morning after the Clyde had left Aden. As he had no business there, one of the stewards stopped him, and found in his possession three sovereigns which he suspected had been taken from the lady's cabin. In defence Nicollao denied having stolen the money, and averred that they had been given to him in London. Mr. Hamilton fined him Rs. 25, with an alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged an old offender, named Balcrishna, before Mr. Hamilton, with housebreaking and theft. The prisoner, it appeared, had effected an entrance into the house of another Hindu in the native town by climbing over the roofs of two houses. The eaves of the roof of the adjoining house being on a level with the window of the complainant's, the accused entered through it, and finding no one there lie out off the gold ends of half a dozen turbans, which were hung up in the room. As he was making his way out through the window an occupant returning to the room saw him and arrested him. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting numerous previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THE WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the general committee of the above Association was held, yesterday evening, at the Volunteer Club Rooms, Captain Hodgkinson being voted to the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of members. The report of the last Volunteer Jubilee Tournament was read by Mr. E. W. Fern, the honorary secretary of the Association, and adopted. On the motion of Captain R. Brown, seconded by Captain E. Nicholson, it was resolved to hold the next annual tournament this spring and refer the matter to the executive committee. It was also agreed to refer the matter of petitioning Government for an allotment of a piece of land to the Association for the purposes of sports, &c., to the executive committee. The statement of accounts furnished by Captain Brown, and which showed a balance in hand of Rs. 300, was unanimously passed. The several office bearers were re-elected, and the business concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Fern, the honorary secretary. Captain Brown, in proposing this vote spoke in a highly complimentary manner of Mr. Fern, without whom, he said, he did not know how the Association would go on.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Lady Petit and family arrived in Calcutta by Sunday morning's mail train, and were received at the Howrah station by Mr. and Mrs. Maneckji Rustomji and a large number of Parsee ladies and Gentlemen. Sir Dinshaw Petit will stay at No. 53, Chauringhi Road, during the Legislative Session. His great commercial experience in Bombay will doubtless be of special use in connexion with the various bills that are now before the Council relating to the industrial interests of Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

WATER-SUPPLY FOR THE N. S. G. RAILWAY.—We are informed that a combined representation was lately made to the Agent and Chief Engineer by the Traffic Manager, the locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, and the District Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, that very scanty supply only of water could be obtained from the well at Secunderabad for railway purposes, and they expressed a fear lest some day a serious mishap might occur. The agent has called on the several officers mentioned above for their suggestions on the subject as to the best plan to adopt to prevent it. It was thereupon decided that the District Engineer of the railway should address the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, asking to be allowed to take water from the Hussen Sagor tank by means of pipes to the Secunderabad Railway Station, the daily consumption of which is estimated to be 50,000 gallons. The Secretary to Government, on referring a letter to the Irrigation Board for orders, the Board resolved that they see no objection to the proposal, but the Railway Company must pay Rs. 500 for the use of water not exceeding 50,000 gallons per day, and that an agreement should be entered upon between Government and the Railway Company to this effect for the period of fifteen, years after which the water-rate may be revised.—*Deccan Times*

SANITARY AFFAIRS IN POONA.—The *Deccan Herald*, writing on the subject of the insanitary condition of Poona, says:—We take it that most people are acquainted with the way in which Municipal affairs are managed or mismanaged. Two years ago the form of the Municipal constitution was re-cast, and instead of all esponsibility being placed finally on the shoulders of the Collector, whoever he happened to be, it was placed on the shoulders of a large and partially elective body called the Poona City Municipality, in which twenty members were elected by the people and ten members were nominated by the Government. Of these thirty members eight were to be chosen annually as a managing body, and the members of the managing committee were subject to re-election every year. The change in placing the responsibility, as it were, on the people themselves through their representatives, was of course due to the policy of decentralization of finance begun in 1871 by Lord Mayo, and widely extended under the name of local self-government by Lord Ripon, and not a word can be said against that policy when due room is left for the Government to step in if any public interest is seriously neglected by the local bodies. "Such room is left by an act of the legislature, and every year we hear of its exercise in some part of India. It need not be said that Government, in justice to its own policy, is exceedingly unwilling to resort to stern measures with a Municipal Committee except in the last resort, and it will not be, we suppose, until the public interest in matters of sanitation suffers deyond controversy that the Government of Bombay will apply its legal powers to an important city like Poona. We do not say that point has yet been reached, but we do say that it has been nearly reached, and that unless the Poona City Municipality takes serious heed it will be deserving of replacement or extinction.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

RE SHAIK MOOSA ABDUL LUTIFF.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of an opposing creditor, Pestonjee Dadabhoy, applied for an order, under section 36 of the Act, for the examination of Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna. The claim of the learned counsel's client amounted to Rs. 80,000. His Lordship granted the application, the examination being fixed for the 15th proximo.

RE HURGOVIND BHUGWANDAS.—Mr. Mankar, representing the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE N. B. KOTWAL AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE ABBA HAJEE ABDOOLA KHATRE.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE CASSINATH RAMCHUNDRA.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a discharge. The Judge remarked that the insolvent had twice before obtained the benefit of the Act, once in 1879, and again in 1883. The names of thirty-three creditors appeared on the present schedule, of whom twenty-six held Small Cause Court judgments against him. The insolvent said he had passed blank promissory notes to a great number of his creditors.

The Judge: But you have been in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 65 from the G. I. P. Railway since 1883. Why did you not curtail your expenses? Sixty rupees a month ought to be enough for a man in your position in life.

Insolvent: I have my sister and mother to support besides the members of my own family; and many of my debts are old ones.

The Judge: Well, I adjourn your discharge for a year.

Mr. Mankar: With protection, my Lord?

The Judge: Yes, with protection.

RE ISMAIL TYABJEE BORAH.—The insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 929, appeared in person for his discharge. In answer to the Court, he said his monthly income was only Rs. 25.

The Judge said one item in the schedule was for *Rs. 300, expenses for the marriage of insolvent's* daughter, and enquired when the wedding took place.

Insolvent: About six or seven years.

The Judge: Now, tell me, did you really spend this money on the wedding of your daughter?

Insolvent: It was my sister's wedding. I have no *daughter, and have only just been married.*

The Judge: But why did you enter it in your schedule, according to which your insolvency *commenced only two years ago?*

Insolvent: I don't remember when the wedding took place. It was my sister-in-law who got married.

The Judge: Your schedule is false, and I dismiss your petition.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.—The petitions of Henry Boothby Elsam and Antia Govind Kalia were dismissed for want of appearance.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges. Ahmed Arab Khatri; Ardasir Pestonjee Mistree; Sonoo Raghoo Chawan and Bhimabai; Tarra Naikin; Chintoo Manekjee; Vittoba Bhawoo Bhadkar; William Frederick Purvis; Nooroodin Sambali; Sheik Amin Shaik Ismail and two others; Purshotum Gordhun; Currimjee Peerbhoy; Gokuldas Kessordas; Nowrojee Jehangir Balliwalla and another; and Edaljee Cursetjee Shroff.

THE LATE AFFRAY BETWEEN MILITARY AND POLICE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT DISMISSED.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons heard an appeal in the case of the Empress against Baboo Balloo and Kurrimbux Peerbux, privates of the 17th Bombay Infantry, who were sentenced, by Mr. Ryan, each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for obstructing and assaulting the police during the last Mohurrum holidays in Bombay. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shantaram Narayen and Shivram Bhandarkar, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the conviction.

In convicting the accused, the Magistrate decided it had been proved beyond a doubt that they did, on the 28th September, assault the policeman outside the lines of the regiment. The first accused was seized *flagrante delicto* by the policeman Sitharam who, in spite of being assaulted by his prisoner, succeeded in taking him to the chowkey. The identity of the accused was established by the fact of the townsmen, who witnessed the assault, picking him out from all other men of the regiment when paraded in the lines the next morning.

It was argued for the appellants that their joint trial in the lower Court had prejudiced them, and that their indentity was not established by the evidence. They were greatly prejudiced by reason of the haste with which they were brought to trial, as they were thereby denied the opportunity of engaging a professional gentleman to defend them. The commanding officer of the regiment was not informed of the trial on the day on which it took place. It was submitted that the sentence was very severe. Mr. Jardine, in commenting on the evidence, said that if it were all true, it was enough to convict the first accused, but that with regard to the second accused it was wholly insufficient to establish his identity. He was not arrested on the spot, but was picked out of the regiment the next morning on parade. Such evidence could be brought up at any time. The evidence of the policeman Sitharam against the second accused was very suspicious. It was on record that Mr. Gell returned to the lines almost immediately after Sitharam had taken his prisoner to the chowkey; and he did not see the accused there.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It was probably owing to the great crowd that the accused escaped being seen.

Mr. Jardine said that this was hardly possible, as Sitharam was with Mr. Gell.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The accused was identified on parade the next morning.

Mr. Jardine submitted that this sort of evidence was somewhat unsafe to act upon. If their Lordships were satisfied that the accused had committed the offence they were charged with, he thought at any rate they would hold that the sentence passed upon them was too severe. The offence was not of a serious nature. There had been some free fighting between the police and the regimental sepoys; and a certain amount of bad feeling existed between the parties. The offence had not been committed by habitual criminals, and it was not of a criminal nature. It was more the result of the excitement of the minute.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, held that the conviction was good. The circumstances of the case were of a very serious nature. A policeman, when restrained in the execution of his duty, should be supported, and those who restrained him should be severely punished. Under the circumstances, his Lordship and his colleague did not feel justified in interfering with the decision of the lower Court. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

A SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.

A HINDOO girl, aged nine years, named Hance, was reported missing to the Police by her foster parents Dhunsing Ramsing, a Purdasee, and Ranoka woman, living at Cammateepoora 2nd Street, since Monday night last. It was stated that she had at the time two silver anklets valued Rs. 24. The girl, it appeared, was playing in the street with other children a few doors away from her home, where a wedding ceremony was being celebrated. She however suddenly disappeared, and could not be found. Yesterday afternoon the body of the girl was found floating in a well on the Esplanade, minus her ornaments, and with the *sarree* which she had on tied round her waist.

An inquest was opened by the coroner yesterday evening at the Esplanade touching the death of the deceased. Ranooka, the foster mother of the deceased, said: The girl was made over to her two years ago by her mother just before her death, and she had remained with witness ever since. The witness, after identifying the body, stated that when the child left her on Monday evening to go to see the wedding she was dressed in a *sarree* and a *cholee*, which was now missing. She had on a pair of silver anklets, which are also missing. At 8 p. m. on Tuesday, while witness was searching for the deceased with a light in the street, the woman here present, and who says her name is Chundrabaga, gave the witness certain information, which she immediately communicated to the Police Jemadar No. 20 E.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for a week. A *post mortem* examination of the body was ordered the Police to institute further enquiries in the meantime.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE FIRST MAHOMEDAN CIVILIAN IN BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspices of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, an evening entertainment was given on Tuesday, at Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram's bungalow, Breach Candy, to Mr. Mohsin Budroodin Tyabjee, the first Mahomedan Civil Servant in this presidency. Mr. Mohsin is a son of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, who presided at the recent sittings of the National Congress at Madras; and he passed the final examination for the Civil Service with the highest number of marks. The Mahomedans of Bombay naturally felt a pardonable pride at the circumstance; and it was at first proposed to present a congratulatory address of welcome to Mr. Mohsin; but as he could not accept an address under the Government rules, an evening entertainment was substituted for the address. A large number of invitations had been issued in the name of Mr. A. M. Dhrumsey, joint honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam; and the leading Mahomedan citizens were present at the entertainment, among them being the Persian Consul-General, Ismail Beg Effendi, the Turkish Consul; H. H. Aga Zenail Abadin Shah, Cazee Mahomed Hoosein Moorgay, Cazee Abdool Lutiff Londay, Cazee Mahomed Ismail Chilmaee, Moulvie Hidayet Allah, Moulvie Abdool Kader Jetaker, Moonshee Shumsoodin, Khan Bahadoor K. S. Mahomed Khan Dehlavee, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Hajibhoy Visram, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, A. M. Dhurumsey, Nuzzer Mahomed Fateh Ali, Nazmoodin Tyebjee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Ibrahim Nooroodin, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Alibhoy Casum, Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Peerbhoy K Pudumsey, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa, Shaik Adum Escofbhoy, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, Hyderali Cassumjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, M. H. Hakim, Kurrim Khan, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, Shaik Mahomed Cartay, Meherali Mahomed Patel, Allarakha Sowjee, &c. As no carriages were admitted into the compound of the bungalow, the passage from the outer gateway to the porchway was carpetted throughout. The garden grounds were illuminated with strings of globes, pyramids of tumbler lights, and with coloured lanterns tastefully arranged, while in the porchway and in the outer verandah hung crystal chandeliers, argand lamps, and numerous Chinese lanterns. The reception hall was elegantly decorated. Professor Cohen's band played in the compound; and some Hindustani music was played on a harmonium at intervals. Mr. Mohsin, accompanied by his father and other relations, arrived at 9-30 p.m., and they were welcomed at the entrance by the members of the managing committee. Introductions took place, and social civilities were interchanged in the cordial manner observed among Mahomedans. An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment *buffets* laid under a canopy in the eastern part of the compound. The toast of Mr. Mohsin's health was proposed by Mr. M. H. Hakim and others, who echoed the sentiments expressed in the following address, which was intended to be presented to Mr. Mohsin, but was not presented owing *to the Government prohibition*:—

"We the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam on behalf of ourselves and the Mahomedan community of Bombay, *offer you a hearty welcome back from* England, after having successfully passed the entrance and final examinations of her Majesty's Civil Service of India. Great joy was felt by your co-religionists on your passing the competitive examination, and it was testified in an address sent to you in England. Now, that you have returned and are about to commence your career, we desire personally to offer you our heartfelt congratulation. It is a source of pride and gratification to us that the first Mahomedan, who has entered the Civil Service, has won the first place in the final examination. This is a most auspicious augury for your future career. Your worthy father, by sending you to England to compete for the Civil Service, and you, by achieving such a signal success, have set to the Mahomedan community a valuable example which we earnestly hope will bear fruit. You are enrolled in a Service which is renowned for having produced some of the ablest administrators, and for having raised India to her present condition. The admission of natives of India into that Service has not yet passed the stage of experiment. It is, therefore, we need hardly observe, incumbent upon every Indian gentleman who enters that Service to prove that his countrymen are quite competent to administer the affairs of the country and to maintain the high tone of the Service. It is the more incumbent upon you, because you are the first Mahomedan Civilian and your success in future will, in more ways than one, be beneficial to the Mahomedan community, and we shall watch your career in the Service with profound interest. You are aware that the Mahomedans of this presidency have as yet made little progress in education, and therefore their moral and material condition is far from satisfactory, though, we are glad to add, there has lately been some improvement in this respect. In your career you will have opportunities to encourage and stimulate progress among them and your countrymen, in general, and we have no doubt but that you will avail yourself of those opportunities. In this respect we commend to you the example of your father, who has done, and is doing, so much in the cause of Mahomedan education. May the Almighty grant you a long life, health and prosperity."

Mr. Mohsin made a suitable reply to the toast of his health; and the entertainment terminated soon after 11 o'clock.

THE POLICE ZOOLUM CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed the hearing of the case in which police sepoy, No. 1, C. Division, was charged by a Bhatia with wrongfully restraining him on the 19th December. Mr. Manockjee Registrar appeared in support of the charge and the Hon. Mr. Mehta against it.

Further evidence as to the good character of the prosecutor was called. Three witnesses stated that they had all known the complainant for very many years as one who had an excellent name in the market. They had never heard anything against him.

Mr. Mehta then proceeded with the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses. The complainant stated that he was positive that the hour he was arrested by the sepoy was seven o'clock in the morning. He knew this by looking at the market clock. He did not know how the other witness stated the time as being six or half-past six. He was at the time taking the cloth to a customer in the Fort. He then narrated the facts of the arrest substantially as he had done at the first hearing. Mr. Mehta then questioned witness with regard to Mr. Lukmidas Khimjee, who was consulted by the complainant before he took proceedings, to show that the prosecution had been instigated by Mr. Lukumidass, who did so to pay off a grudge he had against the police. Witness denied that he had ever been willing to withdraw the case except once, when he had been threatened by the police. Witness also denied that it was only owing to the wishes of Mr. Lukumidas that the case was gone on with. Witness admitted having been fined for gambling. After further cross-examination the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

(Before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs Dewkorebai—Shamrao, P. and Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhewji and others—Payne, G and S, and Chalk, W and S.

275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhimji—Chalk, W and S.

301-87—Ardesir, H and D—Labai vs Mahomedbhoy Nathoo—Jefferson, B and D.

317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoobia and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P G and S, and M and D.

150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabebee vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amoomoola—Thakurdas D and C.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Mirza H K.

441-86—Little S F N—Esmailji Ebrahimji vs Bapuji Framji and others—Pestonji and R and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suits to be heard in Chambers under rule 10, A, 1.

441-87—Payne, G and S—Dewa Panna and others vs. J M Boyd.

495-87—Payne G and S—Loomba Rama and others vs —Ardeseer Byramji Kapadia.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vydina Cassim and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson, B and D.—Part heard.

394-87—Mansukdal and D—Jewa Visram vs Ludha Gallian—Jefferson, B and D.

396-87—Pestonji and R—Baichund Khooshalchund and another vs Mohunlal Magunlal and another—T A Bland.

401-87—J C Cama—Merwanji Pestonji Taback vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and others—Ardesir H and D and Little, S F and N.

THE JUBILEE MUSEUM IN KATTYWAR.

THE foundation-stone of the Victoria Jubilee Museum Hall, which the Kattywar States had voted as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, was laid by Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent, on the 9th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Rs. 1,60,000 have been subscribed by the States to be devoted to the construction and endowment of the Hall. The building has been designed by Mr. R. Chisholm, the estimate cost Rs. 1,05,000. The construction of the building has been entrusted to Mr. R. B. Booth, the Agency Engineer. Rao Saheb Haridas Veharidas, th Dewan of Junagarh, read the following address:—

Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is not necessary to dilate an any length on the cause of our being assembled here this afternoon: it is to lay the foundation-stone of the building which the States of Kattywar voted about this time last year as a memorial for perpetuating in this Province of Sanrastra the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. The reign of this our most illustrious Sovereign and Empress has conferred so many substantial blessings on the subjects of her Majesty as well as on the States of Kattywar that it is but meet that we should express our gratitude in one shape or another and in some permanent form. Last year when we had assembled at Rajkote to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught much discussion took place amongst us as to how this might best and most fittingly be done, resulting in a unanimous resolve that a work of public utility should be erected which, while serving as a standing monument of the loyal sentiments the Native States of this Province entertain towards the British Government, should also be an institution calculated to stimulate and develope the industrial activity of our subjects. For this purpose funds amounting to one lakh and sixty thousand rupees were subscribed by the States of the 1st to the 4th Class, and it was arranged that these funds should be devoted to the construction and endowment of a Museum Hall in Rajkote, which might commemoratively bear the name of her Most Gracious Majesty and be styled the "Victoria Jubilee Museum Hall." We embodied this our purpose in the address which her Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to accept from a deputation of the States, and we would take this opportunity of expressing our sense of indebtedness to our August Sovereign for the very cordial reception that was accorded to that deputation in England, and we would also thank you, Sir, who went in political charge for the trouble you took in assisting us in all details from the first conception of the idea to the actual close to the satisfaction of all concerned. We were desirous that the foundation-stone of this our memorial building should be laid by your hands, and beg that *you will now do us the honor to accede to* our request. The building has been designed by an experienced and able architect Mr. R. F. Chisholm, F.R.I.B. A. *The estimated expenditure is about 1,05,000* rupees, and the balance of our grant will be invested as a fund from which the necessary maintenance and the collection of objects for exhibition therein may be *defrayed. The site selected meets with our unanimous* approval: it is near to the city and bazars and flanked by the Rajkumar College and the Female Training *College will add to the general symmetry. By these* excellent institutions working side by side we are confident that the well-being of the province must be greatly stimulated, and we look forward to and pray that the best results may accrue both to the in*habitants of Rajkote and our own subjects throughout* Kattywar.

The Guzeratee version of the address was read by Rao Saheb Maganlal Bapoobhai, the Divan of Jamnagar.

Colonel Wodehouse then rose and said:—

Your Highness and Representatives of States,—It seems to me but a short time ago since we were engaged in deliberating on the form your Jubilee memorial should take. You remind me that nearly a year is passed since then: it has been certainly eventful and I think an auspicious one for the province adding a very gratifying page to its history. If you remember our first idea was a technical school; the funds, however, would not admit of this being done on a respectable scale and we reflected that we had railway workshops in two or three places in the province, and that perhaps the better plan would be to send some youths to Bombay to learn at the school there, where, of course, there will be superior advantages, and I hope that some of the States may institute scholarships in this direction. We then fell back on the Museum to be placed in a large building containing a hall suitable for Darbars. Kathiawar is a country it seems to me where a Museum may very fitly be located; from its ancient civilization it contains an immense deal of antiquarian interest, and in the present there is much worthy of preserving. Many of you may be aware of what has been done in Bhavnagar in the way of collecting antiquities connected with the Province, old coins, old books, old deeds engraved on metal and much else. All has been carefully catalogued and though, at present, housed in a small place it is a remarkably fine collection and has elicited the admiration of his Excellency the Governor and many other distinguished visitors. I have received a letter this morning from my friend, Sir Tarktsingji wishing this Museum every possible success and promising to send articles here for exhibition. I hope all of you may do the same, and thus further the success of your own scheme. The loyalty of the Chiefs of this province has always been conspicuous, and last year there have certainly been many opportunities of showing it, not one of which has been lost. It was brought to the direct notice of the Queen-Empress by the authorities in England, and I think that the honours which have been conferred on your Representatives are sufficient to show that it met with adequate appreciation. All three have been made Knight Commanders of the Indian Empire; moreover besides this two Kathiawar States have been raised from the 2ad to the 1st Class. It was a very pleasing honor to me to go home as Political Officer with your deputation, and I consider myself fortunate in having at your request been selected for the duty. You have said that the Museum is fortunately placed, and I trust that the College boys and the women, who are being educated in the Female Training College, will have their minds enlarged and by frequent visits to it gain much knowledge which may be afterwards useful, to the former, at all events, in many practical ways. It should be a real advantage to all, and the successors of the present rulers will be able to look back with pride and show what their fathers voluntarily did to show their love and loyalty for the British Throne and for the benefit of their numerous subjects. That it may prosper in the highest degree is the fervent wish of all of us here assembled whether we be Europeans or natives, permanent residents or only temporary sojourners. I very gladly accede to your request that I should lay the foundation-stone which with your permission I will now proceed to do. That it will be a handsome building, Mr. Chisholm's well-known ability is a guarantee, and I am sure that its construction in the hands of our Agency Engineer, Mr. Booth, who for so many years has been associated with Kattywar, will be all that could be wished for.

The Guzeratee version of this having been read by Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, Mr Booth leading him to the spot followed by several State officials. A brass box containing newspapers and current coins was placed in the hollow of the lower stone, and after spreading chunam with a chastely curved silver trowel of local workmanship bearing the superscription "Jubilee Museum, Rajkote, 1887," both in English and Guzeratee, the stone suspended from the pully was lowered. After fixing the stone firmly in its proper place, he declared it to be well and truly laid when a round of cheers for the popular Colonel were given. Thus terminated one of the most pleasant ceremonies ever witnessed in Rajkote.

After the usual distribution of atar and pan the party broke up.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·954
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Termometer	70·1
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	76%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of Wind*	N. NE. ENE. NW. NWN. N.
M vement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilina," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

OLD TOMBS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A LIST has recently been published by government describing the "Christian tombs of historical and other interest in the North-West Provinces and Oudh." We are glad to observe that the monuments of the heroes of the Mutiny at the main centres of the outbreak—Meerut, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Jhansi, and elsewhere—are, as a rule, in good order. Going further back, however, there are some notable exceptions, such as those of Lieutenant Luxford, R.H.A., killed at Kalinga, 1814; Sir Robert Gillespie,—the hero of Vellore and of the lines of Cornelis—1821; Major-General Hardyman, Commanding 2nd Division in Lord Lake's Field Force (late of the 17th Foot), 1816, all in the Meerut cemetery, regarding which we learn that "all these tombs with the exception of Sir Robert Gillespie's are nominally repaired by the Military Works Department. Judging by appearances something less than Rs. 10 has been lavished upon the whole number. The repairs to Sir Robert Gillespie's monument are worth a visit to the cemetery to see." The tomb of Lieutenant Duncan Charles Home, who survived the desperate enterprise at the Kashmir Gate, only to be killed accidentally by an explosion a week or two later, and who was awarded the first Victoria Cross given in India, is in the Bulundshahr cemetery. The tomb is in good order, but it is very properly recommended that in future it should be kept in order by State funds. In the Farrukhabad cemetery is the tomb of a man whose life must have been an eventful one—Lieutenant-Colonel John Guthrie of Kilmannoch in Scotland. The inscription records: "He was a Peer of the Moghal Empire, born 6th March, 1749, and died 18th October (in consequence of a wound received at the assault on the Fort of Thatia, 30th September) 1803." A tomb in the Mainpuri cemetery records a famous tragedy of old days—that of Captain Richard Ponsonby Alcock, 46th Native Infantry and Asistant Quartermaster-General of the army who was murdered by dacoits by mistake, it is believed, for the Magistrate of the District on 26th October, 1844. Some care should be taken of the old Roman Catholic cemetery at Lucknow which is now under cultivation and contains amongst others the cenotaph of Father Joseph Tieffenthaler, S.J., who lived and laboured here from 1766 to his death on 5th July 1875. His remains were removed to Agra. There is again the old Protestant Lucknow cemetery which contains amongst others the tomb of the celebrated Colonel Collins who was Resident at the Court of Lucknow in 1806-7, and previously with Daulat Rao Scindiah. It was to this officer that Wazir Ali, the murderer of Mr. Cherry, surrendered at Benares in December 1799. This cemetery, we are told, is "not kept in order at all, and it is a disgrace to us that it should be so neglected." Mr. Cherry's tomb is at Benares and a moderate estimate of Rs. 14 is made for painting and repairs and removing weeds. We also regret to hear the monument to Sir William Peel in the Mirpur cemetery at Cawnpur that "if it had not been looked after by Mr. White for the last 12 years it would probably be now in a very bad state." This is a condition of things which should certainly continue no longer.

The monuments of non-officials are not very numerous. There are the tombs of Colonel Gardner and his *family at Chhauni, in the Etah District. They are at* present in good repair, but the embarrassed circumstances of the family make it possible that before long *the State will have to undertake the duty.* Colonel Gardner himself, at any rate, was a man who did good service to Government in the Nepal War, and the country should certainly do honour to his remains. We may also put in a word for the tombs at Aligarh *to the memory of Colonel Hessing* "who held command at Agra under Maharaja Scindiah and died in 1803 after a singularly eventful career;" and for the tombs at the same place of "four children of the famous General Perron or Perowne who served under Scindiah against the British." We cannot admit that "the historical interest attached to these tombs is not great, and their preservation is not considered necessary." Another similar worthy is buried at Muttra—Colonel Robert Sutherland who was in the service of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindiah and died in July, 1780, aged 86 years. Men like these marked an epoch in the history of the country, and their monuments are certainly worth preserving. The remains of the fiercest and most ambitious spirit of that restless age rest under the stately marble which commemorates the famous Begum Samru in her florid chapel at Sirdhana.

SUPPRESSING THE PRESS.

THE London papers following the lead of the *Times* are for the most part quite enthusiastic at the success of the war carried on against the Press in Ireland; but the provincial journals view the attempt to stifle the expression of opinion opposed to that of the Minstry of the day with alarm. The *Newcastle Daily Leader* writes:—

There is going on in Ireland at this moment one of the most infamous attempts to suppress the newspaper press that has been made since the press was nominally free. The Government is using the Coercion Act not against crime but against opinion, not against criminals, but against men who have committed no offence beyond refusing to be silenced and to cease the publication of facts. The real test of a tyranny is its attitude towards the press. Tried by that test the present Administration stands forth as the most tyrannically oppressive of any that have held Ireland under the heel of the Castle. It so happens that many of the leaders of the Irish movement are closely connected with the press of their country. They are either editors, or proprietors and editors, or they are proprietors simply. A considerable number are already in prison, and if the Government go on as they are doing there will soon not be an editor left outside of the jails, and not a newspaper left to record the fact. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Alderman Hooper, a member of Parliament, who has never been associated with the agitation; Mr. Edward Harrington, one of the most English of the Irish representatives, are already suffering terms of imprisonment either for reporting facts or for expressing opinions. Mr. Tim Harrington, who had no more to do with the publication for which he is to be tried than the man in the moon, will, in all probability, follow his brother into jail when the time comes. It is not only the editors who are being hunted and harried. The very news-s

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The scale for these advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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TO BE LET.—SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW. A suit of three large, lofty Rooms, front enclosed verandah, two bath-rooms with water laid on. Very suitable for married couple or three bachelors. Can be viewed 10 to 5.—Top floor, Hoar and Co.

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JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceedingly low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 6, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga Doultan, Limoges, Dresden, and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well-known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property is on view.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE of Burnt and Damaged Bales of Yarn, Machinery, Shaftings and Accessories, Buildings, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company's claim, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following salvage of the late Fire at the said Framjee Petit Mill's premises, Mazagaon, (near the Tank Bunder) THIS DAY, THURSDAY, and on SATURDAY, the 19th and 21st instant, at 2 p. m., the same comprising of:—32 bales of damaged mule twist No. 16 (400 lbs. each); a number of bales and loose burnt and damaged yarn; silver cotton; baling press with hydraulic pump with plungers, bundling presses; grinding machines; drawing frames; slubbing and intermediate frames, stock head for mules, cap reels, shaftings and accessories, cotton cans; beam scale and weights, C. I. columns, scrap and broken cast iron, and wrought iron; brass hinges, spare castings, burnt beams and planking buildings for removal (without plinth and stone pavings); &c., &c. Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Bibikajee Eduljee Gashwalla, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable landed properties, by and under the virtue of mortgage, dated 13th June, 1887, subject to the first mortgage, dated 2nd July, 1886, executed by the said Jan Mahomed Cassum in favor of Mahomedbhoy Ebram:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring ( ) square yards little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under Ward No. 532 B, and Street No. 10, and bounded on or towards the East by Hoosen Kha-n Khalifa Street, on the West by the house of Mahomed Daval, on the North by Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkur Street, and on the South by the house of Babajee Survey.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the books of the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2412, and Street Nos. 14,19 and 23, and containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Kalbi Shanum, on or towards the West by the house of Lukma, on or towards the North by the Alikhan Street aforesaid, and on the South by public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs THAKURDAS DHARAMSI and CAMA, attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored silk satin.
1 case colored shawls.
2 " white and colored handkerchiefs.
15 " colored prints.
2 bales grey T cloth.
3 " grey suitings.
4 cases white sarees, 10 by 5.
3 " red and blue stripe dhooties 33 by 9.
1 " trowsering Cashmere cloth.
16 " brandy and whisky in quarts.

On account and at the risk of Ghella Damodur—
R & Co.—B 731-41—3 bales grey dhoties ex s.s. City of Carthage.
R & Co.—B 1063-79—5 " " ex s.s. Roumania.
On account of the concerned.
4 cases cochineals ex s. s. Bengal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.
Also an account of the concerned—
3½ tons scrap iron. Ahmedabad to Grant Road, invoice 168 of 28th September 1887, Sender Suleman D, consignee Muthoor Atmaram.
2 bundles wooden cots, from Shaharampore to Grant Road booked by Goolabkhan and consigned to himself under invoice No. 3 of 26th March 1887.
1 empty cask booked from Grant Road to Bassein on the 16th May 1887, consigned to Buxoola. Way bill No. 16.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an improvement in Consols of ¼ per cent. at 102¾. Rentes were also higher in Paris to the same extent at 107¾. Silver was unchanged or 44 7-16d. per oz., and quotations for Rupee and Indian Sterling Securities come unaltered.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull, but without change in any of the descriptions quoted. From Mincing Lane the only change reported is in Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter dearer for Calcutta Seed, but unaltered as to other items, the tone of the market being called quiet but steady. Rapeseed was also quiet at previous rates.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market was firm to the close, yesterday, the day's Sales aggregating, as was anticipated, 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Quotations for spot Cotton show no alteration; but American Arrivals in all positions excepting Jan.-Feb., in which there was no change, were 1-64d. higher. The market opened firm again this morning; probable Sales, again 10,000 bales; Import, 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, but without further change in quotations.

The Liverpool Wool Auction Sales opened yesterday with a fair competition, but Best Whites 5 lower; 6,000 bales have been put forward.

A very light day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, compared with the corresponding day last year, is probably answerable for the advance of ¼ in Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10⅜ cents. Futures for May, however, had lost one point of the previous day's advance, and were quoted at 10-82 cents. The figures for Receipts at the Ports to date now give the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	30,000	17,000
Three days' do.	58,000	84,000	58,000
Since 1st Sept.	1877.4,326,000	4,130,000	3,901,000

Sustained by the advices to hand by wire our local market for the staple has been firm to-day, and prices, except for ready Khangaum, which is rather easier, may be called a rupee dearer all round. "Good" Broach has been wanted for March at Rs. 234; and there have been buyers of "Good" Bhownuggur for April, at Rs. 198, who have not found sellers. Bengals are a rupee dearer for each grade, and are now quoted at the same rates for ready to March delivery. A considerable ready business has again been done, Bengals again heading the list of sales with some 2,000 bales, at Rs. 166 to Rs. 180, 300 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 216½ to Rs. 217 were also taken, and a small lot of Persian found a buyer at Rs. 205. Contracts in "Fully Good" Julgaum, for March, at Rs. 203 are also reported, 100 bales old Tinnevelly were taken for local use, at Rs. 190 per candy.

The following are this evening's official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal	179-80	169-70	164-5	Jan.-Feb.
Sheagaum	...	217	211	ready.
Do.	...	215	210	March.
Khangaum	...	219	213	ready.
Do.	...	218	211	March.
Julgaum	...	206	199-200	ready.
Do.	...	203	197	March.
Broach	240-1	...	233-4	March.
Bhownuggur	216-7	207	198-9	April.
Do.	215-6	205	197	May.
Dharwar	...	...	206	May.

WHEAT.—No fresh business beyond the usual daily small transactions in old Ekdani in the Bazaar is reported, and quotations for the new crop are given as before.

SEEDS are without movement, and neglected by exporters; and prices, in the absence of business, may be called unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,894 bales.
Wheat	5,682 cwt.
Linseed	8,680 "
Rapeseed	1,397 "
Gingelly	4,907 "
Groundnuts	7,098 "

FREIGHTS continue firm, owing to the continuance of a rather better inquiry for ready tonnage, principally for Cotton; but rates, though hardening slightly, are quoted as before.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing rates; but there was no business to speak of doing in any direction, and eventually a decline of 1-32d. was quoted all round. The probability of Council Bills not being much sought after at the weekly biddings in London to-day has had a lowering influence upon the market, and we close weak at the following rates, forward quotations being 1-32d. higher:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·81¼. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather quiet today, but rates have been pretty steady at 198 5-16 to ⅜ for Fours for cash, 98 1-16 for the February amount, and 97 9-16 for March. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is still 104½.

SHARES.—The market has been fairly active for Mill Scrip, and a further advance is reported in City of Bombay, Hindoostan, Jevraz Balloo, and Luckmidas Khimji, of Rs. 5 per share; and in Manockji Petit, of Rs. 2½; Dhollera P. and E. shares are Rs. 3 higher. Cooper Madon and Co. have moved up Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	805
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	12,000	100	all	17½ do.	845
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	123
		$50			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	– £154¾
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	– £1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	190 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	530
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,575
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	645
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	530
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10¼
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	3 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	45
Port Canning Co	6,000	500	1,000	R 2	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7¾
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,255
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	35
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	300	300	9	165

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FRANCIS—December 11, at Alington, Dean Park, Bournemouth, Georgina Anne, wife of Lieut.-General J. Francis, Bombay Army, and daughter of the late George Frankland, Esq., Surveyor-General of Tasmania, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLENDINNING—January 18, at 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of G. P. Glendinning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

READ—SMITH—January 17, by special licence, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., Harry Selby Read, to Eleanor Smith.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HONE—January 13, at Dinapore, the wife of Quarter-Master H Hone, Rifle Brigade, of a son.
KELLY—January 13, at Howrah, the wife of R N C Kelly, Esq., Asst. Railway Master, Service, of a son.
MCNAUGHT—January 10, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Dr J McNaught, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEE—MURPHY—January 11, at All Souls' (Memorial) Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev C Tollemache, Joseph William Lee, Railway Hotel, to Isabella Murphy, of Oldham, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

ALLCOCK—January 12, at Lahore, Alexander Allcock, aged 64.
DENTON—January 7, at Bangalore, Mrs C Denton, widow of the late Major Denton, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 91 years, 5 months and 19 days.
GEIDT—January 7, accidentally drowned in one of the Lubansirt Rapids, Florence Emily, the dearly beloved wife of Bernard G Geidt, Bengal Civil Service, aged 25 years.
MCCALLUM—January 12, at Chandernagore, of pneumonia, Christie wife of H H Metcalfe, late Extra Assistant Commissioner of Assam, aged 44 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1888.

THE address which the Hon. Mr. West delivered at the University Convocation on Tuesday opened with a disappointment. The public will not quarrel with his judgment that there is a certain incompatibility between the position of the Vice-Chancellor and that of a member of Government. But they will regret it. The two functions have in recent memory been combined in the person of the late Mr. Gibbs and of Mr. Peile, and in neither case was the incompatibility very noticeable. But Mr. West states his reasons, and they are not without weight. He feels that it is desirable that the University should be represented by some one who is free from any trammels which might interfere with his duty to it—by one who is free from even the bare suspicion of any cross lights or cross interests. Besides this, those who know anything of the work of the University know that the Vice-Chancellor, in his service to it, has always set before himself an exceptionally exacting standard of duty; and it is possible that he would find in recent precedent no warrant for continuing in the office now that there are competing claims upon his thought and energy. He will, he tells us, take an early opportunity of resigning the post; the University will be fortunate if the next Vice-Chancellor follows in his footsteps. Mr. West's address covered a wide field. The conferring of a degree on a lady Bachelor of Arts gave him a text for an interesting dissertation on the not quite novel subject of the yearly widening avenue of usefulness and distinction which is open to women. In the distinguishing position which a Mussulman student had gained in the class list the Vice-Chancellor found an occasion for addressing to the Mahomedan community a *sursum corda* which was not ill-timed, and which should be certain of an earnest response. Mr. West had little to say in encouragement of recent endeavours to show that too fine a sieve is used in the examinations of the University. This year 2,213 out of 3,120 candidates for matriculation have failed, and the letters from Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas which we have published lately show that the proportion of failures is regarded by some very respectable authorities as much too large to pass without enquiry. It is scarcely likely that the Vice-Chancellor's observations will be accepted by those who have raised the question as a complete answer to their objection. We confess that at first sight it seems to us that the only satisfactory feature in them is his demonstration of the fact that the evil—if it is an evil—is curing itself. There were, it is true, 799 successful candidates in 1887, against only 527 in the year before, and the proportion of passes, as well as the actual numbers, perceptibly increased. But the examination results are fluctuating and capricious, and another year might see a return to the proportion of 1866, and Mr. West's claim for something like an unquestioning confidence in the examiners would, if assented to, be as strong a bar to inquiry into the cause of the circumstances complained of as it is now. However, those who impeach the present system of examinations have not as yet stated their case. Until they have done so the presumption lies on the side of the examiners for whom the Vice-Chancellor asks the implicit confidence of the University.

The benefactions to the University which were announced by the Vice-Chancellor seemed to have come as a cordial response to the eloquent demonstration which he gave last year of its claims upon the liberality of the community. He made a fitting acknowledgment of the princely munificence with which Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has come to the aid of the Technical Education movement, and has assured the early commencement of that enterprise. The Vice-Chancellor's repudiation of the idea that in helping technical education Government have no thought of overlooking the claims of higher education reads almost like a familiar formulary; but it is not more familiar than the notion which it was meant to refute, and for that reason cannot be deemed superfluous. It served, besides, to lead up to a very thoughtful indication of the dangers which beset universities that fail to keep touch with the social and intellectual conditions which surround them. Here the learned Vice-Chancellor was in his element, and we imagine that few who heard him can have failed to notice how fresh and living was the interest with which, despite the long service of an active life in India, he turned back to the history of European Universities, gathering from many lands and many times warning and counsel for the directors of academic policy in India. But the subject of freshest interest which the Vice-Chancellor brought before the Convocation was that which the Government of India have lately treated in their memorandum on moral training in schools and colleges. Mr. West gave a very discriminating approval to a document of which a good many people are very reluctant to say more than that it is well-intentioned. His vindication of the noble potentialities of the bad boy, though perhaps it might be dangerous to repeat it in schools, would find many confirmations in biography. Mr. Darwin's biographer, if we mistake not, gives such a record of his school career as would not look well on a register; and if Prince Bismarck had been an Indian boy preparing for an examination for Government service the conduct register out of which the Government of India propose to make up the *dossier* of candidates for public appointments would have hopelessly shut him out. All the same, general conduct is an important element in the school career, and Mr. West would hardly contend that because some very bad boys had turned out very good men youthful virtue and industry are not to be taken note of.

The Vice-Chancellor takes a strictly limited view of the possibilities of effectual intervention in the domain of moral teaching. Amongst all the teachers of ethics—from Aristotle to Herbert Spencer and Leslie Stephen, he can find no two who agree as to the primary grounds of moral obligation. The philosophers are at issue amongst themselves no less than the religionists. We have evaded the religious difficulty only to find ourselves confronted by the philosophical difficulty. Not that men and Governments have not set themselves with as light a heart to the task of setting lessons in morality as to that of setting lessons in grammar. Even the philosophical Victor Cousin, when Minister of Public Instruction under the July Monarchy, distributed amongst the primary schools of France a "handbook of moral instruction." But that has for lineal descendants in these days little ethical manuals for French boys and girls, in which liberty of thought is defined to be liberty to believe in any religion you like or in none at all—which is an offence to a good many millions of consciences—and the obligations of matrimony are discussed with a freedom that offends even against liberty of thought. The example of France is not encouraging. But then Englishmen, when they do not intrude in matters that do not concern them, are more successful in the art of compromise than their neighbours, and we should hesitate to say that a Government with so many things at its command as the Government of India is unable to produce to order the particular book which the Secretary of State is so anxious to have prepared. The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, meanwhile, seems as sceptical of a morality induced by four anna text-books as people at home are of a sobriety induced by acts of Parliament. He looks rather to the personal influence of eminent educationists upon their pupils to attain the object which the Government have in view. Living examples and living influences, he thinks, can accomplish more than text-books. This, however, will not seem very satisfactory to the authors of the memorandum on moral culture and discipline. They may be assumed to have been aware of the moral influence exercised over the higher education of Bombay by a Green and a Grant and a Wordsworth, and yet they spoke regretfully of the vacuum which a purely intellectual education had created, and the one-sided development which the mind of India was undergoing. We are not able to estimate how far the beneficent influences on which the Vice-Chancellor relies for the moral development of the rising generation may reach. But the conditions of education in India, where the residential element is absent, tend to restrict these influences, and it would be quite as easy to overestimate the efficiency of that particular force as that of the more direct methods of ethical instruction which were present to the mind of the Government of India. However, the Government have invited suggestions on the subject, and they are not likely to get any more candid—or more discouraging to great expectations—than those which the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay has given them.

THE report of Colonel R. M. Smith, R. E., the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, gives some interesting items of the working of the Persian Gulf Cable in the year 1886-87. That was the first year of the reduction of rates on the extra-European lines which brings the tariff between Europe and India down to five francs *via* Teheran or Suez, and 4·50 francs *via* Turkey. The reduced charges increased the number of press messages from one hundred and ninety-one in the previous year to one thousand three hundred and fifty-five. The former year, fruitful in despatches to the Afghan Commission, sent two hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-one words, as against one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-two in 1886-87. The commercial and private messages are stated to be the back-bone of the line, and they show a considerable reduction of messages and words last year as compared with the year before. There were one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand words sent in 1885-86, as against one million and one hundred and twenty-four thousand last year. The messages sent average thirteen words, and the average having fluctuated between twelve and thirteen for some years, the Director-General says in a tone of satisfaction that the art of condensation by code has reached its highest practicable development for the present. It is interesting to note that the average speed of transmission by each of the three routes from England to Calcutta is by Teheran one hour and thirty-one minutes, by the Turkish line thirteen hours and twenty-three minutes, and by Suez two hours and thirty-one minutes. The traffic manager at Karachi, who tests the messages from Teheran, finds that the errors detected amount to three quarters of a word per hundred words. Nevertheless there were sixty-five public complaints by letter. The Persians have allowed the department to work the line from Teheran to Meshed, a proof of the improved spirit which has resulted from a better knowledge on the part of the Persians of the English telegraph hands. The earnings of the line were £100,380, which was nearly as much as those of the previous year when the rates were high and the number of messages ab

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAPTURE OF OSMAN DIGMA'S CAMP.

CAIRO, JAN. 17.

News has been received that a body of 500 Friendlies and mounted troops surprised Osman Digma at Handoub, capturing his camp.

The rebels fled, but afterwards returned and succeeded in regaining the positions, their assailants retreating.

Colonel Kitchener and Major Macmurdo, both received slight wounds in the encounter.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

The *Official Berlin Military Journal* refutes the statement of the *Invalide Russe*, giving certain statistics purporting to show that preparations for war are being made by Germany.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 18.

The pacific assurances to which the Czar has lately been giving utterance do not meet with much credence here.

SPEECH BY SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Clifton, said that he was in favour of granting Local Self-Government to Ireland when order had been restored in that country, thus placing the Irish Members of Parliament on an equality with the Scotch Members as regards the settlement of local affairs.

He also said that he was quite willing to re-enter the Cabinet when he might be wanted there.

A NEW K. C. B.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to make Major-General Reginald Gipps, C.B., Commanding the Home District, a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Bath.

RACING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

The prospects of the racing meeting which commences next Saturday are good. Over one hundred horses are training here. These include Dignum's stable, Ali Abdoolla's, Aga Jan's, the Raja of Vizianagram's, Mr. William Morgan's, Colonel Le Marchant's, the Hyderabad Confederacy's, and the Raja of Pittapur's horses. Most of these are Arabs, including Shahzada, Jacinth, Moselle and Larry O'Jaff. These did some good galloping this morning, and will probably secure the bulk of the stakes. Charles Stuart, an English horse, is the favourite for those races in which he will run. The walers at work include Signal, Echo, Butter Cup and Orphan. Twilight and Perfection went over the fences this morning. Perfection, with Dr. Armstrong riding, fell at one fence. The course is in splendid order. Two or three more stables are expected to-morrow. One or two races will fall through, including the Grand Military Steeple Chase. Others will be substituted. Robinson, Clark, D. Greenhaugh, W. Kemball, F. T. Kendall, Singleton and half a dozen native jockeys are here.

DEPARTURE OF THE NOTABILITIES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves to-morrow night and spends Friday at Dinapore; Saturday till Tuesday at Mozufferpore; then goes to Allahabad and remains there till the 27th, when he carries out the original tour, which terminates at Simla on the 19th April.

The Lieutenant-Governor also leaves to attend the Mozufferpore meet the same day and returns to Calcutta on the 25th.

Captain Grieshbach leaves Calcutta on Saturday to join the Ameer at Jellalabad, to whom his services are lent for two years.

THE VICEROY ON BOARD THE H. M. S. BACCHANTE.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin visited the Admiral on board H. M. S. Bacchante yesterday and were received with manned yards by the Admiral. The Officers give an afternoon dance on board on Friday.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

Lady Dufferin opens the Photographic Exhibition in the afternoon. United Kingdom, America, Italy and Spain contribute exhibits.

CAPTAIN HEXT AT CALCUTTA.

Captain Hext, Director of Marine, is here on tour.

THE AMIR AT JELLALABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

A local paper learns from trustworthy source that the Amir, who reached Jellalabad on the 14th, has handed his sword of State to his son Hubibulla, thus appointing him his heir. The Amir has with him a large number of troops for whom supplies are being collected. It is rumoured that in spring he intends making an expedition against Bajour and Swat with a view to establishing his authority permanently in those States.

Colonel Ata-ul-Lah Khan, British Envoy at Kabul, accompanied the Amir to Jellalabad.

DEPARTURE OF THE KHYBER MALIKS FROM CALCUTTA.

The Khyber Maliks leave Calcutta on Sunday for Bombay. Sirdar Afzul-ul-Mudk, younger son of the Chitral Chief, was granted an interview by the Viceroy on Tuesday. He starts shortly on return journey.

REMOVAL OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT TO MITTRI.

A Quetta telegram states that the Khan of Khelat has left Dadur and moved on to Mittri.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HIGH COURT IN BRITISH BELUCHISTAN.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Beluchistan, being now Chief Commissioner of British Beluchistan, has constituted the High Court of Criminal Appeal and Revision for British Beluchistan and has directed the Courts of Political Agents to be the Courts of Sessions for their respective districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., yesterday.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, which left the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at noon yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra), which left Bombay on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4¼

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. do.	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 17.

10 p.m.	74·1

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

6 a.m.	70·8
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	80·6

Two new harbours have been discovered in the Gulf of Tapua.

DACOITS from Gwalior have again raided into British territory near Jhansi. Some ten persons, including six women and a child, were maltreated.

RUMOURS, apparently well founded, suggest that Rambhir Jung has returned to India, and is living quietly with his friends, so quietly, in fact, that his exact whereabouts is not yet known.

IT is stated that another rising has occurred in Hainan, and that resistance has been offered to the Government troops.

THE Asiatic Company's steamer Maharani, Captain Burleigh, left for Port Blair and Rangoon on Sunday morning, with 152 native convicts, viz., 130 males and 22 females, for the Andamans penal settlement.

THE city of Haigen, north of Ningpo, which was submerged by the sea a thousand years ago, has lately been exposed to view, and a large number of vases, plates, and other utensils of the Sung dynasty recovered.

THE Portuguese Minister at Hongkong, replying to an address, expressed his conviction that the new Treaty between Portugal and China would be advantageous to the two countries, and said it afforded him great pleasure to be able to state that Portugal had at last been placed among the Powers having treaty relations with China.

A CHINESE native paper announces that the Chinese Government has resolved to pay back to the United States a large sum of money, being the unclaimed balance of the Wyoming indemnity, and hints that the latter might imitate the example by refunding to China the much larger balance of unclaimed indemnity paid to America thirty years ago.

AT the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday two young ladies received the degree of B.A., and the warm congratulations of his Excellency the Viceroy. They were both trained at the Bethune Female School, Calcutta.

THEY have had great sport with the gentle alligator at Sirsa. A monster was bagged which had been a terror to the fishermen for sometime past, and the dread of the brute was not without reason. For when the coroner's inquest was held no fewer than twenty-three pieces of jewellery of different descriptions were found. Among them were several massive wristlets and anklets, mostly of silver, and a number of rings, all, of course, belonging to women and children. The creature was twelve feet in length, weighed sixteen maunds, yielded a large supply of oil, and furnished a rich dinner for quite a hundred adjutants, who literally swarmed when the slaughter took place. The digestion of an alligator is on a par with that of an elephant.

M. DELIANOFF, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the disturbances at the universities. This was not accepted by the Czar, who, however, feels so displeased with the Minister that he declined to receive him. The disturbances continue. It is stated in well-informed quarters that none of the universities and high schools which have been closed on account of the disturbances will be re-opened until the middle of February. Count Scheremetieff, the marshal of the nobility in Moscow, has had a special audience of the Czar, when he protested against the conduct of the authorities during the disturbances at the university, adding that the official representation of the events was completely in opposition to the truth. The Czar has consequently directed that the most stringent inquiry shall be made into the matter.

THE Juniors of the Civil Service in the North-West Provinces are lucky in the steady flow of promotion which has set in during the past four or five years. In July 1876 the senior Assistant Magistrate on the list was a man of 1861 whose substantive pay was Rs. 500. At the present moment the senior Assistant dates from 1879 only, *i.e.*, of eight years' service as compared with the unfortunate of 1876. As an instance of rapid promotion, when it at last came, we may quote the case of Mr. J. Quinn. In July 1876 he was Assistant Magistrate of Bareilly with 15 years' service to his credit: in March 1884 he was a Commissioner in Oudh. Mr. Quinn is now, we believe, about to retire, so that he has only enjoyed the sweets of a Commissionership for four years out of his 27 years' service. The young Civilians of to-day can look forward confidently to a much better fate than this.

A CHANGE of appointments has been effected in Hyderabad between Mustakh Hussain (Intisar Jung) and Moulvie Chiragh Ali, that is to say, Intisar Jung becomes Revenue Secretary and Chiragh Ali, Subedar of the Eastern Division. Both are very able men, but the latter frequently develops an obstinacy in respect to his own opinions, that renders his retention in an office that directs the revenue administration of the whole State no longer desirable. This, says the *Deccan Times*, and not the supposed desire of the Minister to keep Nawab Intisar Jung permanently at his right hand, is the true reason for this exchange of appointments.

AMONG the positive results of the Afghan Boundary Commission, it stimulated the business of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. A large number of messages passed to and from the Commission, swelling the receipts of the Department to the sum of £101,928. Compared to this amount the receipts for the year ending March 1887—the returns for which are only just published—show a reduction of £1,548. Seeing that the Commission was an exceptional source of income, and that the tariff was reduced in July, 1886, from 4s. 7d. a word to 4s., the returns must be regarded as satisfactory. It would seem that the reduction has had a decided effect on the current of legitimate business. At the same time, it is to be noted that, owing to the state of exchange, the Indian public has derived no appreciable advantage from the lowering of the rates, and it might be desirable, from a purely commercial point of view, to further re-arrange the tariff so as to extend to India the benefit already conferred on England.

GOVERNMENT has at last taken action in the long unexecuted trusts which were founded by the famous Begum Samru of Sirdhana more than half a century ago. That lady, a native convert to the Roman Church, left sums amounting in all to nearly three lakhs for a college of Roman Catholic priests at Sirdhana, the support of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Sirdhana, Meerut and Agra, and the maintenance of poor folk. Since 1870, the trusts have been in abeyance, as Lady Forester, at present the owner of the Sirdhana Estate and sole representative of the Samru family, was of opinion that they were being improperly administered, and appealed to the Government not to pay the interest on the funds. The Government has now, through its Legal Remembrancer, applied to the High Court of the North-West to re-settle the whole of the trusts, as some of them have become obsolete, and to appoint fresh trustees. The issues were to have been gone into on Monday by Mr. Ross on behalf of the North-West Government; the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan and Mr. Spankie acting for the Bishop of Agra, who claims to be a trustee, and Messrs. A. Turner and A. Strachey for Lady Forester.

PRINCE SURAYE JAH, a scion of the Delhi Royal Family, who has been sojourning in Hyderabad for the past two years, has at last succeeded in obtaining from that Government a mansab of Rs. 400 a month.

THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WHEN the project of establishing a Philharmonic Society in Bombay was first mooted in these columns towards the end of the monsoon, there were not a few who, remembering some of the unsuccessful musical enterprises of the past, predicted that any such attempt must end in failure. Wednesday evening's concert, however, when Romberg's "Lay of the Bell" was performed, utterly confounded the prognostication of these prophets of evil and showed that the Society is established on a firm and permanent basis. Previous attempts to form choral societies here have failed, not because there is a lack of material, but owing to the want of effective organisation. The constant changes which are going on among Anglo-Indians,—the flitting to the hills and the more distant journeying across the seas—constitute one of the most formidable difficulties with which a choral society has to contend. Regular and punctual attendance is as essential to success as the possession of a good voice. Those to whose exertions the Society owes its existence had, however, taken care to place it beyond the possibility of danger from irregular attendance by opening wide the door of membership. On the platform on Wednesday evening there was a phalanx of eighty singers, and behind them, figuratively speaking, there was a large battalion of honorary members whose subscriptions provide the "sinews of war." The limit of strength, however, has not yet been reached; and there is every prospect, now that the success of the Society as a permanent institution amongst us has been assured, that there will be a large accession of new members, the official estimate placing the number of performers at the next concert at something in excess of a hundred. To none more than to Mr. R. B. Nixon, the conductor, is credit due for the splendid result which have been achieved. He has organised victory, his efforts being admirably seconded by Mr. Johnston, who, as accompanist, has acted as his lieutenant while Romberg's cantata was in course of preparation. Enthusiastic himself, Mr. Nixon kindles enthusiasm in others; and the fact that at no practice did the attendance fall beyond sixty speaks well of the confidence which he inspired, and of the hearty co-operation which he secured. When there was this mutual sympathy between conductor and members victory was easy of achievement.

"The Lay of the Bell" takes about an hour to perform, and as conventionality has ordained that an evening concert should occupy about double that time the committee wisely provided a few appetisers in the shape of a couple of songs, an instrumental quartet, and a harmonium and pianoforte duet. The quartet, Golterman's "Marche Heroique," was the opening number, the performers being the same as at the Scotch concert last week, with the exception that Mr. Vernon Bayley took the violin part. Mr. Freyvogel having so recently been heard in the same march a comparison between the two performers could not fail to be made; but it was a comparison that redounded to the credit of both. Mr. Thelenberg followed with the song of the "Diver." He has a rich bass voice which he knows how to produce, but his articulation is not always clear. The duet was one of Wely's "La Patrouille," Mr. Mant taking the pianoforte part and Mr. Easton that for the harmonium. Like all Wely's music it was a singularly sweet and pleasing fragment. The preliminary exercises concluded with Mr. Dixon's "Best of All." Correct in intonation, his performance was somewhat wanting in feeling and expression.

After a few minutes' interval Romberg's cantata was attacked, and both chorus and principals gave an excellent account of themselves, all difficulties being surmounted with a facility of execution that redounded to the credit of all concerned. Andreas Romberg, though not himself among the giants, was a conspicuous character in an age that witnessed great advance in the art of music. He was a prolific writer, but only two of his works are familiar to the bulk of English musicians, namely, the "Lay of the Bell" and "The Transient and the Eternal." The music of the "Lay of the Bell" was written to German words, but on Wednesday evening it was sung to English words by Dr. Troutbeck, who has preserved the ashes but none of the fire of the original. The following line for instance reminds one of the effusions of the bard who apostrophised the setting sun as the "Bloody orb that sinkest in yon western sky":—

"Right helpful is the might of fire
When man can watch and curb her ire,
How much of all his hand can frame
He owes to heaven descended flame."

The libretto, uncouth though it be in parts in its English garb, cannot however detract from the excellence of the cantata as an effort in musical art, and the "Lay of the Bell" is now one of the most popular of the minor musical classics. The cantata is a highly dramatic piece of work, and abounds in solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, cleverly alternated. The soprano solos throughout were taken by Mrs. Walker, who, having recovered from the nervousness which tended to mar her efforts at the Scotch concert, did full justice to the music. She entered thoroughly into the spirit of the part she had to perform, and so impressed the audience that it was with difficulty they could restrain their applause. The same remarks are applicable to Mr. Wyer's singing in the part of the Master, and also to Mr. Chisholm's and Mr. Dixon's performances. Mr. Hebditch, though he sang well, did not come up to the standard of the other solists. The duet "Sacred Order, rich in blessing," in which he was joined by Mr. Dixon, was however one of the most effective numbers in the cantata. Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Allen and Mr. MacGillivray also took solo parts. Most interest, of course, attached to the performances of the chorus. They acquitted themselves in a most admirable manner. The various choruses were well adapted for showing the qualities of the choir, and it must be said that they successfully stood the test. The voices were beautifully blended, and the volume of sound as it rolled through the hall was singularly impressive. To Mr. Nixon, of course, belongs in greatest part the credit of the success which was achieved, but without the ready co-operation of the members even his indefatigable efforts would have been unavailing. After Wednesday evening's concert no one can doubt that, to use an American expression, the Society is "going to stay here."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores have been made yesterday:—

MATCH I.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt Keess	29	32	28	89
Corpl Nicoll	26	28	29	83
Sergt Black	27	25	30	82
Ar-Sergt Boylett	24	28	29	81
Sergt Crowley	29	23	28	80
Vol Angel	29	30	21	80
Lce-Corpl Dolton ...	29	25	25	79
Sergt Thomas	23	26	29	78
Capt Brown	22	27	27	76
Vol Stephens	27	25	24	76
Lce-Corpl Sharp ...	25	26	20	71
Lieut Sharp	26	27	18	71
Vol Major	23	27	20	70
Vol Gordon	25	25	20	70
Vol Waller	27	30	13	70
Vol Monk	21	22	25	68
Vol Stacey	23	25	19	67
Lieut Lund	22	29	16	67
Vol Warner	25	15	26	66
Lieut Brewin	29	21	13	63
Sergt Smith	27	25	10	62
Sergt Burrett	24	15	22	61
Vol Lloyd	23	20	17	60
Lce-Corpl Reddie ...	17	27	15	59
Sergt-Maj Melvin ...	27	23	8	58
Lieut Devlin	22	17	18	57
Vol Hall	28	14	14	56
Vol High	21	22	13	56
Trooper Benson	22	23	10	55
Corpl Seager	20	10	19	49
Vol Murray	21	19	8	48
Trooper McLaggan ...	20	11	16	47
Corpl Steffenauer ...	10	9	18	37
Lieut Mitchell	10	9	18	37
Gunner Nixon	5	12	7	24

MATCH II.

Sergt Black	26	29	25	80
Lce-Corpl Dolton ...	26	24	25	75
Corpl Nicoll	22	16	29	67
Vol Hall	25	25	11	61
Trooper Baker	28	20	7	55
Trooper Craig	13	27	12	52

MATCH III.

Sergt Crowley	30	26	21	77

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 22-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SALT IN BOMBAY.

In view of the statement put forward recently by an English news agency that the deficit in the Indian Budget will be met by having "recourse to the salt-tax," the report of the administration of the Bombay Salt Department for 1887 will be of more than ordinary interest. The most conspicuous feature of the report is the fact that the quantity of salt manufactured during the year at the British works in the North, Central, and Southern Konkan, as well as at the Goa works was much less than that produced in the previous year. The decrease, we are told, occurred in the talukas of Trombay, Matunga, Panvel, and Karanja. In explanation of this decrease, which is somewhat remarkable considering the activity displayed by the trade in recent years and the eagerness of the owners of salt works to bring their salt pans under cultivation to the fullest extent, Mr. Moore says:—

The Acting Commissioner believes that one of the causes of the short out-turn is that large quantities of salt lying in the evaporating pans, about the end of May, 1886, were destroyed by the rain which fell in the last week of that month. Fortunately, however, the stock on hand, at the commencement of the year under review, was larger than in the preceding year, and, consequently, no inconvenience was felt by the trade owing to the short out-turn, which may also be attributed to the heavy wastage resulting from the monsoon floods of 1886.

Arrangements have been made by which the production of salt at Sanikatta will increase by about 60,000 maunds. The suppression of the outlying works is, however, deferred till the effect of the opening of the additional work on the total out-turn of the taluka has been ascertained. The wholesale prices, both at the works in the northern and middle Konkan and in the adjoining markets have risen during the year, owing, in the opinion of the Collector, to an improvement in the quality of the salt. On this subject Mr. Moore says:—

To some extent this is true, but the quality of the salt has been improving during the last six or seven years, and as there is no evidence to show that the salt produced during the year 1886-87 was better than that manufactured in the preceding year, I am inclined to ascribe the rise in the wholesale prices to there having been a smaller quantity of salt available at the works.

A well-defined improvement was observed during the year in the trade in Bombay sea-salt with places outside the presidency but the removals for consumption within the presidency fell off by 58,580 maunds. The sales of full duty paid on salt from Goa works have fallen to 171,290 maunds or about 34 per cent. The following is an important paragraph in the Commissioner's review;—

Owing to a deficient rainfall in the country about the Rann of Kutch during the season of 1886 the lake at Kharaghoda did not fill, and the supply of water to the Government establishments and the workpeople at the salt works failed at a very critical time, when the salt crop of the season was being brought into the stores. Arrangements were, however, promptly made for lifting the water from the bed of the tank into the supply pipes, and by digging a few temporary wells in the neighbourhood of the Government village of Kharaghoda, and by bringing water by rail from Viramgam. A much more serious difficulty in this direction is apprehended this year, as little or no rain has fallen in that part of the country. The subject of ensuring a permanent water-supply by increasing the drainage area of the lake is under consideration.

THE THIRD CLASS DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is most certainly *not* my opinion that it is impossible to construct such third class carriages. It is perfectly possible. And if the railway companies can overcome the practical difficulties connected with their use I, for one, shall be glad. The fact, however, remains that at least two administrations tried the system for some years and had to abandon it. It is a most difficult question, and its settlement lies wholly in the hands of companies.—Yours, &c.

H. O. SELBY.

[* Let us speak by the card. We did not state or imply that Captain Selby said anything so silly as that third class carriages of the description in question could not possibly be constructed; what he maintained was that the system was practically impossible in India. We are pleased to see that even he is himself glad to think that after all the difficulties he deemed insurmountable can be surmounted. So he is converted on this important sanitary question.—ED., *B. G.*]

CALCUTTA CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION of the University of Calcutta for Conferring Degrees was held in the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday afternoon. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Comer Petheram), delivered an address in the course of which he said:—

I have heard it said by some very learned and experienced gentlemen, that it was unfair to demand from candidates for entrance to this University any great acquaintance with the English language of literature, but that we ought to be satisfied if the candidate shows that he has received the foundation of a liberal education through the medium of the vernacular languages of the country, even though his knowledge of English may be very slight. At first sight this argument appears very sound, and I own that when I first came to the country, I thought that here, as in other places, the languages of the country should be maintained as much as possible, and the people encouraged to educate themselves in them. As I have seen more of the country and the people, I have become convinced that this view is incorrect, and that the people of this country can only receive any intellectual training or education through the medium of the English language, and that a thorough practical acquaintance with that language for the purposes of speaking and writing it ought to be demanded of all candidates for admission to the entrance examination. The reasons which have induced me to come to this conclusion are, that the only languages of the country, which are now living languages, in the sense that they are spoken by the people, and are those which they have learned to speak in their childhood, have no literature whatever, either permanent or current; and they therefore afford no means by which any ideas, except those of the every day life of the people, are, or can be, conveyed to the mind. Whilst, on the other hand, the old languages of the East, as for example Sanscrit, are to all intents and purposes dead languages, as foreign to the ordinary inhabitants of the country as Latin or Greek, and cannot be of any practical use to a student in a University in the 19th century, whose object is to obtain a useful and practical education, which will enable him to compete with his fellows in the battle of life. For this purpose, a language in which all that is necessary for such an education can be found is required, and the connection of this country with England points decisively to English as the only language through the medium of which education can be communicated to the peoples of this country. Another reason, if any other is required, is that, as education progresses, a higher rather than a lower standard should be required of both candidates for entrance, as well as candidates for degrees and honours, and this brings me to the consideration of degrees in the learned professions,—a subject on which I am perhaps better able to form an opinion than any other connected with education. It is evident that to enable them to compete successfully with those professional men who come from Europe to practice their professions in this country, the students who receive their education here must, as far as possible, be placed on an equality with their rivals who have been educated in Europe. For this purpose, it seems to me that the standards of knowledge required here should not only be carefully kept up to their present height, but should, as far as possible, be constantly raised; and inasmuch as this University aims at filling, not only the place which is filled in England by the Universities, but also that of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Inns of Court, the University is the body which must watch and control the students of Law, of Medicine, and of Science, so as to ensure that its graduates shall enter the arena competent, as far as education goes, to compete on fair terms with all rivals.

THE following extract from a private letter, dated December 9th, giving encouraging evidence of improvement in the prospects of silver, is published in an up-country paper. The writer is said to be one who has a most intimate knowledge of the doings of the Currency Commission:—

"The Commission," he says, "is eventuating much more satisfactorily than appeared probable some weeks ago. Hermann Schmidt's evidence was as clear and convincing as mathematics and has much disturbed the complacency of even Sir Thomas Farrer. J. C. Fielden's evidence, also, for the absence of profit of the Lancashire trades and the increasing distress in the great industrial centres, was very weighty, coming from a man of such vast experience in Lancashire. H. Chaplin is standing to his guns nobly, and gave the bucolics this week a 'strong dose of Argentine' at a Fair Trade meeting. Just as the movement ripened rapidly and unexpectedly in the States, so it is becoming an agitation here. When Lancashire joins hands with the agricultural interest it is time for somebody to 'stand from under.'"

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were also present Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherji N. Banaji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. Waters, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, and Sir Frank Souter.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The question of Mr. Walton's leave was again discussed by the meeting. The following letter on the subject was addressed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary:—

SIR,—It is unfortunately necessary for me to grant sick leave to Mr. Walton, in addition to his present privilege leave on account of his recent severe illness. This leave I am empowered to grant under Section 58 of the Act and By-law No. 1 of Section B, Leave Rules. 2. I am unable to say exactly how long Mr. Walton may be absent on sick leave, as he has not yet sufficiently recovered from illness to be able to send a formal application for leave. His absence will, however, in any case extend over a year, and may possibly under the rules extend to two years 3. It is, therefore, desirable that the Council should exercise at once the power given them by Section 58 and 59 of the Acts, *viz.*, to appoint an officer to fill the acting vacancy and to fix his salary. 4. In order to advise the Council, I have consulted Mr. Howard, the Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., and I have ascertained that, if a formal application be made, it is probable that Government may place at the disposal of the Council the services of Mr. C. T. Burke, D.E., M.I.C.E., now Executive Engineer of Poona District, a gentleman of twenty years' experience as Engineer in various districts in the Presidency, and who now is at the head of the 2nd Grade of Executive Engineers. I have known Mr. Burke for eighteen years, and from all that I have heard of his work on enquiry from other engineers, I am convinced that his appointment, if made, will be a satisfactory one, and should the Town Council agree with me, I have the honor to request that a resolution may be passed under Sections 58 and 59, offering the appointment of Acting Executive engineer for the period of Mr. Walton's absence to Mr. Burke on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, he paying his pension contribution to Government; the appointment to commence from 1st February, 1888, or from such later date as Government may be able to spare his services. Regarding the salary, I find on record, an opinion of counsel (Mr. Inverarity) that the salary of an Acting Executive Engineer may not be less than Rs. 1,200; while in the case of Dr. Davidson, a gentleman of only six years' service, when appointed as Acting Health Officer, the salary was finally fixed at Rs. 1,300. 5. I recommended this arrangement in preference to the promotion of Mr. Smith, now Deputy Engineer for Drainage, because, in view of the very large extent of drainage work now in progress and likely to be sanctioned during the next few years, I consider it essential that Mr. Smith, who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole drainage system, and whose knowledge and experience are most valuable in this branch, should continue to be in charge of drainage, as no new man appointed to take his place in this very special branch could acquire his experience within the period of Mr. Walton's absence. I hope at a future time that fitting notice may be taken of Mr. Smith's services owing to the necessity of his continuing to be employed on this special branch.—I have, &c., F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

In the course of another letter on the subject the Commissioner said:—"I trust that the Council will seriously consider the fact that any other arrangement will involve the following:—(1) Considerable delay in obtaining any suitable engineer, if an engineer is advertised for. (2) Unless the pay is high no good engineer will come forward, though doubtless scores of inferior men will apply. (3) If promotion be given in the office, it will mean that at a critical time the services of both Messrs. Smith and Tomlinson will be diverted from their own special branches of drainage and waterworks. It must be remembered that at this time Mr. Smith has on hand the 12 lakhs worth of work for the Queen's Road and Girgaum District, in addition to the first drainage section connections, and the remainder of the Fort sewerage work; while Mr. Tomlinson has the water waste prevention, as well as the numerous mains lately sanctioned. (4) A third man on inferior pay could only be a junior, and as such, the general work (roads, buildings, and general work), would not have the benefit of the experienced supervision of Mr. Walton, as an engineer of long general experience, was able to bestow. The only consideration, on the other side, is the personal hardship to the gentleman already in the office involved by bringing in an outsider on higher pay. To admit this; but I say that the interests of the city require that this gentleman should continue on their own special branches; and any compensation by way of extra allowances which I, of course, should be extremely glad to see given them, should be as simply nothing in the balance, compared with the advantage of retaining their services in the particular lines of work for which they are best fitted."

Captain Sir Henry Morland proposed that Mr James W. Smith, the Deputy Executive Engineer for drainage, be appointed to act as Executive Engineer during Mr. Walton's absence, and that an advertisement be inserted in the newspapers inviting applications for the post of a temporary Assistant Executive Engineer for drainage, on Rs. 700 per mensem, and that the necessary transfer from the budget allotment of Rs. 500 for the pay of an Assistant Engineer be sanctioned by the Council to provide for the increase of expenses. In support of his motion, Sir Henry said that Mr. Smith had been in the department for the last ten years, and had on various occasions acted as Executive Engineer in the absence of Mr. Walton. Mr. Smith was a conscientious and hard working officer, who had justly earned the good opinion of the Commissioner himself, and it would certainly be a great hardship if he were superseded on this occasion. The work of any new man who might be appointed to act for Mr. Smith, in charge of the drainage works would, the speaker thought, be watched by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the motion, observing that the efficiency of the department, would not, in his opinion, suffer by Mr. Smith being appointed to act for Mr. Walton.

Col. Merewether said it was very undesirable to remove the Deputy Engineer from the work with which he was entrusted, and which he was well fitted to perform. The drainage works, like the water works of Bombay were of the greatest possible importance to Bombay, and to take away either of the engineers at the head of these departments from their proper duties would be detrimental to the interests of the city. If there was any fear of supersession in the mind of any one, the speaker did not think there was the slightest ground for it. He concluded by moving an amendment that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be empowered to apply to Government for the loan of the service of Mr. C. T. Burke, with a view to his being appointed as Acting Executive Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, Mr. Burke paying his own contribution to leave and pension fund.

The amendment found no seconder.

Sir Frank Souter said that after the Commissioner himself had borne to the good work done by Mr. Smith, that gentleman, in accordance with the rule observed in all public offices, ought now to be promoted to the higher post as a temporary vacancy had occurred. It would be hardly fair to Mr. Smith to bring an outsider over him.

Mr. Sayani said it would certainly be hard that because an officer discharged his duties faithfully and well, he should not be promoted lest his special work should suffer.

Mr. Khote did not see why Mr. Smith should be superseded.

Colonel Merewether said that if they made the arrangement proposed by Sir Henry Morland, it would not only cause much inconvenience and loss of time, but would, perhaps, result in a loss of several lakhs to the Municipality, whereas a difference of two or three hundred rupees in the pay of an officer would be a mere flea-bite.

The Acting Comissioner said that the Council would make a great mistake if they made the arrangement proposed by Sir Henry Morland; because if anything went wrong the Council would hold him (the Commissioner) and not Mr. Smith responsible.

The chairman said that Mr. Smith had come out with a high reputation as an engineer. He was a deserving man for the acting appointment of Executive Engineer, and the chairman trusted that the Commissioner would loyally carry out any resolution the Council might adopt.

Sir Henry Morland's proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Col. Merewether alone dissenting.

The Council transacted some other routine business before they adjourned.

THE few exhibits in the collection sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to illustrate the industries of the Nizam's Dominions, that were disposed of in London, realized about Rs. 12,000. This sum has been paid into his Highness' Treasury through the Resident.

MAJOR SWETENHAM, commanding the Southern Shan column, sends news from Maingpaw, dated 1st January. The column had had a very friendly meeting with some Siamese officials accompanied by Mr. Archer. The Siamese party dined with the officers of our column, and a Pathan dance was given, and some sports held for their amusement. Mr. Archer proceeds to Mandalay. The column, after sending a party to the Salween river, thirty miles east of Maingpaw, returned to Mone, where it was due 8th January.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE following is a full report of the address delivered by the Hon. Mr. West, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, at the Convocation held on Tuesday evening last:—

The Vice-Chancellor, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Gentlemen of the Senate,—It must be a subject of regret to you that our learned and eminent Chancellor is not able to preside here on this occasion. Other public duties have withdrawn him for this time, and the duty has devolved upon me, who am so ill-able to perform it, not only for reasons which would be good enough in themselves, but which would not perhaps be altogether modest to dwell upon—since recounting one's deficiencies differs but very little from elaborating one's merits; but I also feel that on this occasion there are so many interesting subjects to dwell upon that it is doubly and trebly a matter of regret that one so much more able to deal with them than I can pretend to be is not here to discuss them in the manner that you would desire. However, if you find what I have to say somewhat tedious, as no doubt you will, I think I can promise you that that irksomeness shall not be repeated. You will no doubt yourselves feel that it is desirable that this University should be represented by some one who is free from any trammels which might interfere with his duty to the University. And even if one is not bound by any trammels it is desirable that even the bare suspicion of any cross-lights or cross-interests should always be absent from the Vice-Chancellor of this University, who has so often to represent it before the public and before the Government. I feel also that the duties which have now devolved upon me and the changed position I occupy since I last addressed you, as they call me away from Bombay through the greater part of the year, must interefere with my presiding at the meetings of the Syndicate, and with my being present to take my part in the daily affairs of the University. Therefore, for these, if for no other reasons, I propose to take an early opportunity of resigning a post in which I have experienced so much kindness from you, but which I now feel is becoming in a manner untenable. There are some interesting features in the results of our examination this year, and you will recognise the propri

ought to receive it in unstinted measure because it is one of the first points of morality in an institution of this kind, one of the very first elementary points, on which its constitution and subsistence depend, that there should be perfect confidence in the working of the institution; and that the verdicts of the examiners should be entirely above question by those who have submitted to them. Any course taken by those who are interested in the University, which is contrary to the principle I have laid down, is a course which, I think, cannot but prove deeply injurious to the institution. We know that not only very young men, but men of more advanced years are much more ready to cast their failures and their disappointments on any other cause than the cause which rests within themselves. The bringing into question of the verdicts of examiners or the decisions of bodies having authority, tends to create a doubt and hesitancy, to bring all matters as it were into controversy, and to make the matter after all in the opinion of those who are concerned and interested something on which a great deal may be said on both sides. Thus faith is lost and energy inspired by faith. Whether the University examinations are carried on honestly and judiciously or not, is not a profitable topic for undergraduates instead of putting any ideas of this kind before the minds of young men, who have the misfortune to be disappointed this year, I would say to them, "Accept the misfortune which has now befallen you with manly fortitude and modesty, with dignity, and with resolution to overcome the evil star which apparently has shone malignly upon you this time. Perhaps the very disappointment which you have experienced will be the starting point of your chief success in life, and if you make up your minds to go forward instead of looking backwards, you will find that the obstacles which now appear to be so impervious and insurmountable will fall away at the touch of honest and assiduous toil, and in the end you will go on your way rejoicing." We have this year, as in past years, many expressions of the general confidence of the great community, in which we are placed, in this institution. To them it is, as it ought to be, the pillar of the people's hope and the centre of this little world's desire. Wherever the resolution exists in the breasts of a cultivated member of our community to connect his name with some benefit to his follow-countrymen, we find now that as a rule he resorts to this University, and we have some blessing, some bounty to acknowledge in the speeches which are annually delivered from this place. This year has been no exception to that rule, or if an exception is an exception which is far from being a disappointing one. To begin with, an endowment was presented to the University in honour of the late Mr. James Greaves, a gentleman who, after carrying on the mill industry with very great success, devoted himself in his later years a good deal to the advancement of education in the place where he acquired fortune, and whose memory is now rightly preserved, by those who received his benevolence and shared his toils, in the institution of a scholarship in this University. Then there was another great friend of the natives of this country in the days when they needed friends more than they do now. He also has passed away from active life, not from life wholly, but merely into the autumn of retirement in which, I hope, he will long continue his benevolent existence—I mean Colonel French, the late chairman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. A subscription having been raised in his honour, a scholarship has been founded in this University. Colonel French, it may interest you to know, gentlemen of the Senate, felt so long ago as 1828 or 1829 so strong an interest in the then infant institution, the Elphinstone Institution, which had not at that time been *divided* into a school and a college, that being an adjutant to a regiment he brought his moral influence to bear upon it, and obtained all round from the men a day's pay for that institution. (Applause.) That is an example which in our days might be followed with great advantage by many adjutants or even colonels of regiments. Then we have further a scholarship founded in honour of Rao Bahadoor Luximon Juggonath, an eminent administrator of a native State in Kattiawar. These have been raised some little time ago. But yesterday another additional bounty was placed in my hands, which gave me no little pleasure, and which will give you, too, no little pleasure to hear, and that is that a fund has been raised to commemorate the services rendered to this University especially, and in other departments of public life, by our eminent fellow-citizen Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick. (Applause.) A sum of Rs. 6,000 was handed to me yesterday with a view to the foundation, on terms which we shall have to settle hereafter, of a Sanscrit scholarship, to bear the name of that eminent individual. I am sure that whatever views different persons may take of the line which the Rao Saheb has adopted, either in politics or social movements, or any other ways, every one will admit that in this University he has been a faithful and a devoted sustainer and supporter of learning. (Applause.) His services have been constant and unremitting, and nothing can give us greater pleasure than to find that he is so highly appreciated, and that his name is to remain for ever in the golden book of this institution. He will be enshrined amongst the best and most deserving men of our institution, uniting within himself the attributes of a Sulpicius, a Varro, and a Maecenas, all in one. (Applause.) Even our late Assistant Registrar, Mr. Gunpatrao Moraba Pitale, I believe, is to be shortly commemorated. A movement is on foot for presenting to the University some memorial of that gentleman whose services and whose figure you no doubt remember very well. (Laughter and applause.) And the committee for commemorating his name is headed by a man eminent a scholar and so devoted as friend of the University as my friend Mr. Justice Birdwood, I have no doubt that next year a successful result of this movement will have to be announced. Hitherto I have been on comparatively common ground. But now *paulo majora canamus*, and although the bounty which I have next to speak of is not directly bestowed on the University, yet it is so closely connected with it, that this is no doubt the proper place in which to make a public acknowledgment of it. When I mention the name of Sir Dinshaw Manookjee Petit, I mention a name, which calls up a glow and a thrill of gratitude in the hearts of every one who is interested in the welfare of our community, or who has sympathy for kindness, goodness, and pity for suffering. Sir Dinshaw Petit has placed at the disposal of the Government a building, the value of which is estimated at three lakhs of rupees, and by an interchange of the locality in which the Elphinstone College is placed—supposing that can be carried out with the assistance of the learned Judges of the High Court—we shall have that College brought very shortly in the immediate neighbourhood of this University. That, for the College, will be a great advantage! for the students will then be placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the library of the University, and will have an opportunity of making use of it to a much greater extent than they have hitherto done, the number of readers up to this time, as I have been credibly informed, being only two. (Laughter.) Now it must not be supposed for a moment that in commemorating as I do, and in the Government commemorating as it has done, the bounty of Sir Dinshaw, there is any, even the slightest inclination to overlook the claims of high education in this presidency. That bounty, aided as it will be by the transfer to the Government of the Ripon Memorial Fund, will be the commencement of a very great and beneficial work in this presidency. I believe that the trustees of the Ripon Memorial Fund have found a way in which they may secure a perpetual memorial of Lord Ripon in whom we are all so deeply interested, and whose memory we would all wish to keep green. (Applause.) They have found the means by which it is expected that they will keep his memory distinctly alive and yet united with the larger and all-embracing institution, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. It is to be hoped that the arrangements by which these designs are to be carried out will very soon be accomplished, and then we shall have the University standing side by side with this great technical institution, each of them pursuing a beneficial course of its own. (Applause.) The University has thus, for the future, to share its duties in pushing on the intellectual training of the people of this presidency with another institution. But let it never be said by way of reproach to the University that this new way has been found, and that the University was not awake to it when it was founded. The University has fallen short of its high calling. It is only necessary to look back to the Act of Incorporation to see how difficult it was even to form a Senate by which the Institution could be carried on, and it was necessary in those days of comparative backwardness for the University starting as a great experiment in this country to found itself on the recognised and established courses of study. The University based itself mainly on the old established lines of mathematics and literature, and surely it was right in doing so, because at that time all was uncertain, and surely no better discipline to the intellect could possibly be found than a study of mathematics, and the teaching it affords in closeness of reasoning, in perspicuity, in the exercise of the discoursive faculty, in the close examination of truth, and after that the embracing and holding fast of the truth, once realised, in a way in which no outcry of any multitude will ever shake. Then in literature surely, the literary line of study which this University has pursued has its great and manifest advantages. The literature of the world represents the freedom and activity of the human spirit. it reflects the great movement of the thoughts of the world. The very fact that a man is great in literature implies that he has penetrated deeper into the human faculty and human nature and that he has been able to select for us these types of character for imitation which we may recognise as leading us on to the cultivation of the higher parts of our nature and the gradual suppression of those which are more ignoble. For all this and more literature is an instrument of education which cannot be surpassed. In the history of the world, and more especially the history of our own country, shows that instruction, based on classical literature, has been sufficient for generations, and even for centuries, to train up for the English Senate, and in the public life of the country, a series of men who are wanting in none of the attributes of greatness and statesmanship. In this country, too, we have seen the beneficial results of this classical and mathematical training. We have disseminated all over this presidency, and to a circuit far beyond this presidency, our engineers, who are evolving and developing anew the resources of a country. We have sent to remotest towns of this presidency physicians, who carry with them not only a rational practice of medicine, but take with them also that method of viewing the facts of nature which, in itself, is an instruction to all who become acquainted with them. They are representing in this country the course which was taken by their great predecessors in Europe at the awakening of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, when the physicians were the great leaders of thought, and were opening the way to great development of the inductive science. Then, again, in the field with which I am more nearly connected myself—the field of the law,—have we not diffused through this presidency, and a region of far greater extent, the noble principles of the English law? Have we not sent out gentlemen, who, having been first well trained in general literature, have been able to make their profession and person well respected, and who, being thoroughly well trained in the law, which is the very life of English institutions, have laid the foundation amongst their own people for an indefinite progress, political and social, in the future. This our University has accomplished in the past, and, I think, we must say that when we find journalism also so developed, and when we find the teaching profession so well filled in this presidency, our University has no reason to hang down its head and say, "This we have done, but we have not done enough." When we see the general powers and capacities of people widely expanded and elevated when we see institutions fairly, though frankly, criticised; when we see the openings to reform pointed out and a general hope of greater things for the future diffused among the people—and these are the very elements of national progress—we find that for all this the community is indebted to our University. (Applause.) But while this movement has been going on in the world, presided over by the University and directly influenced by it, there has been a concurrent and parallel movement no less astonishing. We have seen an extraordinary development of agriculture, the introduction of tea and coffee planting, the development of improved cotton growth, such as there was not before. We have also seen that the remarkable expansion of the railway system, which has converted India into one of the countries best provided with great roads in the world, we have seen commerce developing itself on a scale which heretofore was unknown; and in the train of commerce follows also banking and exchange on a great scale. Now all these material arts in which the genius and ability of many of our own students and graduates has been expended have been found to have beneath them, as in all arts and sciences, certain rules and principles, which having been gathered from particular instances, form themselves a basis from which by induction new rules and new principles may be derived. The want is felt by degrees here as in other countries of a technological institution, which should give us the training which our new circumstances require. The movement has been greatly aided and stimulated, no doubt by the corresponding movement in England, and there, as here, it is felt that the competition of the world every day grows more keen, and that it is only by a perpetual striving and a thorough cultivation of the faculties that we are likely to keep our place, either in England or in India, in the race for competence and prosperity. In this very city we have seen the mill industry grow up, which makes Bombay one of the great manufacturing cities of the world, and here, especially, the want of technological instruction has been a growing want, which has made itself keenly felt and has been loudly expressed. Now comes an institution, which, I trust, will supply that great want; nor let it be supposed for a moment that an institution of that kind will be deficient in the higher elements of intellectual cultivation. It is certainly true that technical instruction, when it is pursued on a scientific basis, affords exercise to the very highest powers of the intellect. If we follow out the development of any one of the great branches of physics or chemistry, or any of the great inventions by which the world has been enriched in its material sphere from the early gropings of its first devotees down to its development in our days, we find in that task a noble and worthy exercise of the highest capacity. If we attempt to appreciate the influence of such an invention or discovery on the world as it exists now, we are involved in a very comprehensive view of the existing conditions of human existence. If we attempt to anticipate what those inventions are to produce in the future we are engaged on a problem which is worthy of the very highest speculative ability. It should never be said that technological instruction, when properly pursued on a scientific basis, is in any way opposed to the high cultivation of the mind or to the objects of a University. It takes its part beside, and in no way under, it. At the same time the bjects of a technical institution, its aims and itso method, must differ to a considerable extent from those of a University. It seeks to utilize generally the material productions of the earth, to improve our means of locomotion, to give us better clothes to wear, better houses to live in, and make the conditions of our physicial existence altogether more comfortable. And this it does by taking generally the sciences, perhaps, in a somewhat fragmentary way, and bringing their different results together—focussing them on some particular point on which it desires to build up some structure of comfort and advantage to mankind. Its spirit is strictly and intensely practical. The ruling idea of the University, on the other hand, is a spiritual and intellectual one. It desires, not to produce material results, but to expand and enlarge the human mind, to make it more worthy of the capacities with which the Creator has endowed it, and to go on to heights which we never reached, but which we ever try to approach, in the learning and science pursued, not for their material results, but as an exercise to the mind, and as sufficient and satisfactory in themselves. A University which pursues this course must at the same time not cut itself off from the influences by which it is surrounded. No human institution can afford to live isolated, and if a University divorces itself from the active life around it, it is pretty certain that it will very shortly become hide-bound, narrow, and pedantic, and will ultimately perish or sink into insignificance, through a kind of inanition. If we want examples of this we have only to look to the history of Athens, through several centuries; and we have only to look to China at this day to see that, although there is a good deal of learning there, yet there is little progress and mental expansion. Even in the Universities of Italy the resolution not to take up the new learning was in the end almost fatal to them. In Bologna and Padua and Salermo, the refusal to accept the new learning left the Universities at last high and dry, while the stream of the new learning was passing by them. On the other hand, the University of Paris developed a splendid faculty by its readiness to accept light and truth, and became the centre and the soul of the Universities all over Europe—the great mother of Universities—an institution in which the light of science and literature have never paled through any length of time down to our own day. In the time of James I., Lord Bacon complained that there were so many Universities in Europe, which had devoted themselves to professional pursuits, and which wanted the liberality and expansion which he desired, and wanting it they gradually faded away from the learned world of Europe. Our own Universities showed for a time the tendency to adopt the more liberal course of learning which Lord Bacon advocated, but in the end they fell into the rut of theological logomachy, and resting on the old classical literature and the strict line of mathematics they severed themselves from the great movement of the inductive philosophy preached by Lord Bacon, and advocated practically in the great experiments of Galileo. Our English Universities by the beginning of the early part of the last century had sunk into such sluggish torpor that the chief benefits which our country derived were not from the wealthy English institutions, but from the poor and comparatively remote Universities of Scotland. But we find, after all, that even at their worst these Universities had their Newton in science, their Bentley in classical literature, and although their course of studies was narrow, yet their love of mathematics and literature subsisted almost undiminished, even though deep and thorough scholarship was wanting. Thus the sacred flame was kept alive, and sustained, and now they have adopted a course which is varied and flexible enough for any species of capacity, and they yearly send out men, who once more take their place, not only in what are supposed to be the higher pursuits of intellect, but also in manufaotures and commerce, and in the more material parts of the national existence. Our Universities in England have thus united themselves once more to the general movement of thought, and here is a blessing to the country which farnishes a bright and an encouraging example to us, who are interested in this University and in the kindred institutions. The character of the men who go from the University is such that every business and even profession in which they enter becomes benefited by it. The very residence at the University is in itself a moral lesson, for nothing that we know influences the minds of young men more than the place in which their education is carried on and the associations by which he is surrounded at that impressionable period of their life. You will pardon me for occupying your time, but I should like to say a few words on that interesting resolution of the Government of India which we have all been reading within the last few days, and with the purport of which we must all sympathise. The Government of India in that resolution insist on greater efforts being made towards moral training in schools and colleges. Now, moral training, in so far as it relates to the mere mechanical obedience to rules, can very well be put into formulas, and can very well be enforced in schools; and I do think that that part of the resolution of the Government of India, which directs or recommends that the teachers should spend some time in normal schools before they enter on the practice of their profession, is a thing most desirable in itself, and which all our experience must confirm. But if it is to be supposed that the boys whose names are set down most regularly in the attendance book, and who have never had a bad mark for committing any little peccadillo in schools, would turn out men of the most noble and promising character, I think our experience will teach us that that is not a thing which can be altogether relied upon. I think most of us know that there are many men, who in their mature years lead the most active and energetic and also the noblest lives to which activity and energy are essential: these very men have passed a most turbulent and boisterous youth and, therefore, although these good and bad conduct registers may be all very well in themselves, and though the good boys may be patted on their back by their masters, I trust no one will suppose that the boys who have failed to attain to these distinguished honours, are to be hopeless members of society, or, at all events, not so distinguished as the others. (Hear, hear.) When we come to the later stage of the educational progress, something more is necessary than this laying down of rules. How are we to understand these formulas? What are to be their contents? If we look into the works of ethics, from Aristotle down to our own day—take up, for instance, the works of Herbert Spenser on the Data of Ethics, or that of Leslie Stephens on the Science of Ethics—I think you will find that in no two works there is any agreement as to what are the primary grounds of moral obligation. You will see that in the search as to what are the grounds of moral obligation fades away like beauty while you seek it, or as life when you are pursuing it to its centre—as life perishes away under the knife of the dissector. I came across a passage the other day in Mr. Helps's thoughts on Government, which are very pertinent to the subject. He says, "Look through history, and you will find few instances of a noble life in any man that has not had noble examples presented to him by those who have been the instructors of his youth." Then, I say, the ways in which you may secure true ethical instruction, the way in which you may fill the minds of your students with those tastes, and ambitions, and desires, those fine sensibilities, with the result that the low vices and the more ignoble parts of our nature perish, the way to attain this object is to put them under good instructors securing men of fine capacity and noble nature for the purpose. Leave these teachers to do the work, and they will find the way in which to impress themselves on the students. We have had examples of that in this city and presidency, and I will mention one or twonames which, I am sure, will awaken a responsive chord in many of those present. Mr. Green, who was one of the earliest pioneers of education in this presidency—(applause)—has a memory, which is still fondly cherished by many who were his pupils. In later times we come to Sir Alexander Grant, a fine and noble nature, who impressed himself upon his students, to whom was transmitted in some form and degree, at least, his generous character. There is another whose absence to-day we regret. I mean my dear and valued friend, Mr. Wordsworth. (Loud applause.) I think it will be admitted, certainly, by every one who has had the blessing, and the advantage of close intercourse with that gentlemen, that no students ever passed a month or a day under his instruction, but that he came forth from it better as well as a wiser man. This then, is what I conceive to be the way in which ethical and moral instruction sought to be conveyed to comparatively adult pupils who are placed under professors. I have little faith in any other method, and for those who observe a continued progress, an elevation and refinement of character, as well as the development and expansion of the intellectual faculties, I say get good and capable and high-minded teachers. If we have our University thus manned, and if we have it properly constituted, we should have realised the highest and more than the highest expectations of those who founded the University of Bombay. The University must in its constitution be an independent body. It must be independent of the Government, because it ought to have, and must have, if it is to live, a character and vitality of its own deeply rooted in the needs and nature of the people amongst whom it is placed. It must also have another kind of independence. Turning once more to history we find that the early Universities were the homes of liberal feeling and of independent thought. Now in these days the Universities in Europe, and also in India, may have a still more arduous task to perform, when democracy is advancing with such giant strides, and when multitudes almost think it has a sort of divine right to go wrong. (Laughter.) The Universities may have to set themselves up and recognise the function as the asylums and the rallying points of independent thought, the home of the right thinking few against the ignorant many. They preserve the memory of hard fought fights for truth; they are very sceptical of new light coming in from pretentious ignorance, and they may have very often to oppose the specious suggestions of what to them in little more than fatuous folly, although by others they may be deemed inspiration. The University must be made and kept independent on that side as well as the side representing the Government, and they must always seek in the faculty of arts to maintain the very highest standard of learning in science and literature. There they are to present in their learned members who have passed through the course of preliminary study that constant research after new truth, that aiming at perfection and completeness which will afford a stimulus to the younger members, and under the influence of which we may hope that knowledge will at length attain that highest point of dignity where it unites with reason to form true philosophy. (Applause.) In laying before you, gentlemen of the Senate, this necessary hasty sketch of the University system as it has been in the past, as it is, and as in India it ought to be, to enable it to realize a worthy and noble future, I have naturally had in view most particularly the crowd of youthful hearers, whose patience and attention during this long speech has in itself been no trifling exercise in moral discipline. It is you, young graduates, and you, still younger, who are to be graduates hereafter, that I would most of all desire to have thoroughly saturated with all the beneficial influences that a University can impart to its children. We live at the time of a momentous confluence and conflict of ideas, principles, and interests. You will probably have to take your part in a profound moralstrife; but if that part is a noble one you may rest assure of abundant sympathy. The establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will make a new department in the educational system of Bombay and of India, will stand also like this University, as a striking and permanent sign of our readiness to admit and welcome every duly accredited addition to the means of advancing the moral and material welfare of the community. It is a wedding by which we bring a new sister into the family without abetting one jot or love and reverence for the members who were there before. The literature in which we delighted aforetimes is still dear to us; the vigorous laws of mathematical science still command our reverence and admiration. But we think that while we keep room for our possible Newtons, Wordsworths, and Macaulays, we may find a place also for our Faradays and Darwins. We may hold out hands of fellowship to an Indian Watt or Ackwright, a Stephenson or Bessemer, and strive by mastering the principles which their genius anticipated to make the path smoother for new conquests of nature. When I see my beloved country seated majestically in her centre of empire, yet thus diffusing the highest blessings she herself enjoys to all who will accept them in this great dependency, I feel myself filled, I confess, with a patriotic pride, which no tales of mere victory could inspire. To her and her alone I feel those fine lines of Claudian are applicable:—

> Haec est in gremio victos quae sola recepit
> Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit
> Matris non dominae ritu; civesque vocavit
> Quos domuit.

All you are invited to come in and realize these blessings of a peaceful and beneficent dominion, and share the pride of a common citizenship with the great men whose writings have formed the nurture of your adolescence. But more, you are called on to go forth from this institution as apostles and interpreters to your countrymen in this generation and the next of the vivifying influences by which in our own day Europe has been renovated. The historical glory of a great civilization glows behind you; the rising splendour of an enlarged nationality, and of a new intellectual world is before you. You may well be stirred with noble emotion at the sigth of where you are and what you have to do. Accept this as a command from Heaven, as a divine impulse to work and wait for the complete regeneration of your people and resolve to act worthily of so high and sacred a behest. (Loud applause.)

Sir Salar Jung arrived at Hyderabad on Sunday. He will stay there for four or five days, and then return to Aurungabad with the ladies of his Zenana. Those who have seen him say that his stay in Aurungabad has greatly benefited him. He looks brighter and healthier than he did even after his trip to Europe.

Mr. Cordery, the *Deccan Times* hears, goes on leave for four months from the commencement of thehot weather. Speculation, it says, is naturally more than ordinarily rife as to whom the officiating appointment will be given to, as the interests of so many largely depend at present on the views and policy that find favour for the time being at the Residency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Lepanto, Captain R Roach, will sail to-day for Aden and Hull, laden with a general cargo.

The ship Abercarne, 1,087 tons, Captain W Brown, cleared yesterday for Wallaroo, in ballast.

The s.s. Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar, laden with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain H P Jones, cleared out yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Calcutta via Coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, laden with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

The s s Huntingdon, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, brought out from Shields, 2,783 tons of coals. Her Agents, in Bombay, are Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Java, Captain J Skinner, sailed this morning for Coast ports and Calcutta. She is laden and has one passenger for Cannanore. —The same company's steamer Kerbella, Captain D. Stewart, sailed last evening for London via Karachi. She carries a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th January, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clyde	..	E. M. Edmond..	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Hispania	2213	W. Marr	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Branklow	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Munro.	1418	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Accomac	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aston Hall..	2333	J. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
,, Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bretwalda	1901	J. T. Carpenter.	Q	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Viram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Goolenar	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Esperance	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, Jan. 3.
	Bormida (s)	Dagnino	Hongkong, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Castledale (s)	Weatherhead	Calcutta.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Calcutta.
	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Lepanto, Roach, for Hull.
,, King Arthur, Raffin, for Mauritius.
,, Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
,, Java, Skinner, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Abercarne, Brown, for Wallaroo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Algoma, for Genoa and Torredelanunziata.
,, Apollo, for Hull, &c.
Brig Esperance, for Mozambique.
Schooner Goolenar, for Inhambane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 16.

McCarthy, Bgde-Surg, Madras, Medl Dept, on leave, from Bangalore.
Stockley, Col, Bo, RA, on duty, from Calcutta.

January 17.

Walford, Major, Bo, RA, *en route* to Aden, from Poona.
Anstruther-Thomson, Capt, 17th Benl Lancers, on from Lucknow.
Carleton, Lieut, Benl, RA, on duty, to Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—January 17.

Townsend, Capt, Bo, Assist-Supt, S C Factory, on duty, to Poona.

January 18.

Gordon, Lieut, Benl, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to Jhelum.
Nelson, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Naserabad.
Halyoake, Surg, Bo Mdl Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 19th January, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, *viz*:—Sections 24,25 (2) (3), 26, 27 (1) 31 (1 and 2).

2. The Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour on the 24th instant, on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's Levee, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify numbers to Head-quarters.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2611 Vol. L. Mosk to "B Co." No. 2612 Vol. G. Miller, No. 2613 Vol. M. Corkery, No. 2614 Vol. H. Corkery, No. 2615 Vol. R. Bryson, No. 2616 Vol. M. Ainsworth, and No. 2617 Vol. G. Andre to "F" Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be Riding School for all members this morning and on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Totalisator Case.—Charles Moran Martin, a clerk employed in the Public Works Department, Government of India, was on Thursday charged on remand with forgery and cheating the Calcutta Turf Club in respect of a totalisator ticket for Rs. 85, was re-arraigned. On the case being called on, his Worship observed that he had decided to try the accused himself, and did not think a graver charge than attempt to cheat could be sustained. Mr. Henderson was of the same opinion. A charge of attempt to cheat was accordingly drawn up, when Mr. Allen, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty, but urged, in mitigation of punishment, that his client was a young man, and had been more or less led away with the object of gaining money in a transaction which he thought was very lucrative. He asked his Worship to consider the fact of his client's youth, his loss of Government employment, and his having been in jail for nearly two weeks. His Worship sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.—*Indian Daily News.*

Tupkawallah.—Golam Hossain, *alias* Mirza Golam alias Mirza Ali, was charge at Calcutta on Thursday with an offence which is getting common, and which is now called by the name given above. A man, named Muggan Tewary, was passing Gungadhur Baboo's Lane, when defendant accosted him, and said he had some gold for sale. A bargain was made, and as plaintiff took out Rs. 2, defendant snatched them away, and threw down a bag which was found to contain some brass pieces. Plaintiff on this ran after the man and calling for help, a constable arrested him, and took him to the thanna, where the Rs. 2 were found on his person. Evidence was taken, and reference made to the police records, where it was found that the accused had been convicted of theft and cheating on three several occasions. He was imprisoned for three months in May, 1882, and again for a year in October, 1884, and the third time for two years in December, 1885. He was reported for good conduct in jail, and before the two years were over, he was released on the Jubilee occasion. He was now sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100, which, if not paid, will be commuted to further imprisonment for six months. —*Ibid.*

THE PRINCE AND THE PUGILIST.

The following account is taken from the *Chicago Tribune*:—

The night before the meeting of the Prince and the pugilist, Sullivan, Phillips, and Ashton were generally dined, wined, and patted on the back by all the gentlemen of the fancy who were so fortunate as to have obtained cards to a dinner which Founder Wells gave in their honour at the Pelican Club. After supper Ashton and the big man had their bout, and were putting on their nightcaps, which they take internally, and getting ready to go home generally, when the Royal herald appeared upon the scene. This sacrosanct messenger wore a cape coat, glittering patent leathers, and a crush hat, but with him were other as yet invisible credentials. "I would like to speak with Mr. Sullivan a moment," he said, picking out the biggest of the many big man present. "I am at your service," said John L. "I have the honour, to be the bearer of this message," said the herald, with a low bow. Sullivan tore open the letter and read:—

St. James's Barracks.

"My Dear Mr. Sullivan,—I have the great pleasure, on behalf of the officers of the Scots Guards, of inviting you to breakfast in our mess-room to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and subsequently to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has repeatedly expressed a desire to make your personal acquaintance.—Very truly yours,

Clifford Drummond,
Captain of the Scots Guards."

Sullivan lit a fresh cigar, put on his coat, and turning to the Royal messenger, said, "Well tell the Prince and Drummond I won't disappoint them." Then turning to his friends, who expected to see, Sullivan duck under his honours, he said, "If the Prince was not such a sociable, nicefellow, I would not go there to-morrow, for I'm dead tired, and this means getting up early." Then Sullivan strolled nonchalantly away, while Sam, his light-weight factotum and rubber-down, had fits on the side-walk.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES.

Shortly before three o'clock word came that his Royal Highness had arrived at the Fencing Club across the way, and breakfast was adjourned and the prize-ring history saved a third recital. The Guards' gymnasium is a gem in its way. The fighting ring is a model, and the fencing spaces admirable. The walls are adorned with pictures of good guardsmen who have gone before. Standing in front of an open wood fire-place, toasting himself, was the Prince. He was dressed in a cutaway black coat, grey trousers, drab gaiters, and thick, solid walking boots. He was smoking a cigarette not an American one, by the way, for, as he subsequently remarked to me, "The only thing American I don't like is American cigarettes." As Phillips entered, Sir Francis Knollys, aide-de-camp, walked forward, shook hands and then introduced him to the Prince.

"I FEEL AS IF I HAD KNOWN YOU FOR YEARS, JOHN."

"I am happy to meet you, Phillips. I have heard of you as a staunch sporting man, and am so glad you brought Sullivan over, so that we stay-at-home folk could have a glimpse of him," was the greeting. Phillips said he was glad that the Prince recognised grades of sporting men, and said he would never forget the courtesy, which was doubly prized by him, as he was a British subject and a Canadian. At this moment, Sullivan entered the room, dressed quietly in black, demure and as innocent to all appearance as a Sunday-school superintendent, and as self-contained as a young lady who has seen several seasons. "There comes Gentleman John," ran the whispers among the officers, who agreed that the only thing they would have changed about Sullivan was his birthplace. Sir Francis Knollys again skipped forward, and said, "His Royal Highness desires very much to meet you, Sullivan. May I have the honour of presenting you?" "You may. I reciprocate heartily the sentiments of the Prince." Neither the pugilist nor the Prince was in the least arrogant in manner as they met. The self-made man and the favoured son of some fairy godmother shook hands right heartily, like the jolly bank, holiday clerks. The Prince took away the frigid air of newness from the acquaintance by saying that he felt as if he had known Sullivan many years that John L. reciprocated by remarking that, next to Jem Smith, Albert Edward was the man he had most wanted to see on coming to England. Then the Prince looked Sullivan over carefully. Sullivan did ditto, and they again shook a shake of mutual satisfaction.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR "PUNCHES THE BAG" EVERY MORNING.

The Prince was in very good trim for a man who had opened five fairs, three bazaars, gone to seven funerals(by proxy), and laid two corner stones in one week. He immediately referred to his trip to America after the war, and how, in Detroit, he had had his first real scrapping match. "It was a stand-off," he remarked: "My eye was darkened and the other man's nose ran red."

"Oh, I see," remarked Sullivan, with professional nonchalance, "you got what we call a baptismal blackeye and the other fellow received his claret christening." The Prince referred then to some of Sullivan's big fights, particularly that with Paddy Ryan. The slogger blushed as he heard the soft words of praise from princely lips, and turned the conversation glibly by asking the Prince if he put up his dukes much now a days. "Oh no; I am too old," said the Prince. "I don't know, of course, how you feel," said Sullivan, "but you look as young as Jack Ashton." "No, I do not spar at all now," continued the prince, "but my eldest boy, who is down in York with his hussar regiment, punches the bag half an hour every morning before breakfast, and my second son, George, the middy, is a regular slogger—at least, so the officers of his ship, the Dreadnought, tell me. I never sparred very much myself, but I believe in the manly art, and, like most fathers, am endeavouring to bring my boys up in the way I should have gone."

"HE IS THE QUICKEST MAN I EVER KNEW."

Then came the performance. "Gentlemen, I have the honour of introducing to you," said Phillips, "John L. Sullivan, the champion of the world, and Jack Ashton, a fine fighter, who will soon be heard from." Jem Smith winched when he heard the words, "the champion of the world," but as his Royal Highness patted his hands together all present applauded. In the meantime every body noticed the mute appeal which the two sloggers were making for "Ould Ireland" in the presence of one who, some say, is a Home Ruler. Both sloggers wore emerald-green lights—such a green as the grass fields of Galway—and dotted all over with harps and medallions of famous Irishmen from the days of Great Brian Boru down. Then the set-to began, and I have never seen Sullivan in a better one. Manager Phillips and the correspondent drew near to his Royal Highness whose eyes were dancing with delight at the fine sparring "He is the quickest big man I ever saw" was the first drop of wisdom which fell from the princely lips. Then John L. landed one of his terrible left-handers full in Ashton's face. The sound was like that of a falling forest monarch in the North woods.

"I WISH YOU GOOD LUCK."

After the set-to was over, the Prince again led the applause, and was heartily seconded. He went up and shook hands again with Sullivan. He hoped that he would meet him again, and with an amused smile said:—"I wish you much good luck while you are here, Mr. Sullivan," and his Royal Highness disappeared. He hopped into a hansom standing in Clevedon Row, tipped cabby the word, "Marlborough House" and was off with Captain Knollys by his side, looking very much as if he woud give a month's pay to laugh loudly. At Marlborough House the Prince had another task before him. A celebrated *cordon bleu* from Paris had just arrived, and desired the Prince, with his compliments, to taste a culinary novelty, which, after much study and sitting up overnight, he had succeeded in concotting. The Prince, who was in the best of humours, said that it was splendid, and the *cordon bleu* bowed himself out, saying that he was completely ravished by the amiability of England's future ruler. The Prince drove to the station and took the train for Sandringham to join his family, with his holiday over and gone.

THE SORT OF MAN YOU WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE YOUR FAMILY TO.

I called on Sullivan at his private lodging and asked him what he thought of the Prince. "He is a nice, sociable fellow," said the slogger, "with splendid manners, and, taking into consideration all that he has had to fight against in the way of family, a splendid, good, all-round man. He is the sort of a man you like to meet anywhere, and at any time, and introduce your family to."

Valuable Discovery For the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WEDDING RINGS

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khan dalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink o Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie o Bledroch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahlmudieh Canal—The National Party.

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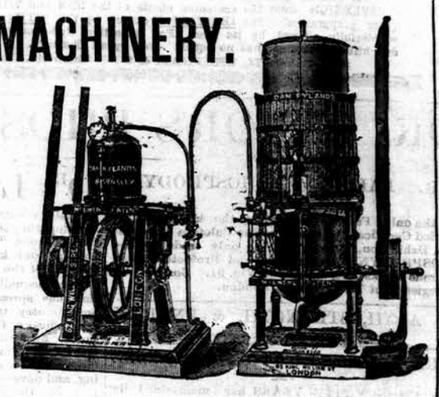

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